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ABSTRACT
This is the third part of a survey of institutional change at the University of Washington as reflected by enrollment trends and patterns. Part I covers enrollment trends of regular, degree-credit, day students from 1930-1964; Part II is a detailed analysis of summer students from 1940-1964. Part III deals with evening class and extension students and, because of the paucity of information regarding the early years of the program, most of the statistical data cover the period from 1950 to 1965. There are discussions, supplemented by tabular material, on: trends in yearly enrollment; trends in fall term enrollment; trends in yearly course registrations; trends in fall term course registrations; detailed information on students in evening classes since 1964. The author cautions that this report should not be used as a basis for future planning without a more detailed evaluation of the statistical basis from which it was drawn. (JS)

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Long-Range Planning Studies—Report No. 19

STUDIES IN ENROLLMENT TRENDS AND PATTERNS

PART III—EVENING AND EXTENSION CLASSES: 1950 TO 1965

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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By
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Guy J. Barnes

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UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, SEATTLE - 1966

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PREFACE

This is the third part of a survey of institutional change at the University of Washington as reflected by enrollment trends and patterns. Part I, covering regular, degree-credit, day students, was completed in 1963 and updated in 1965. Part II is a detailed analysis of Summer Quarter students. Part III covers evening class and extension students.

The subjects in Part III are summarized as follows: (1) introduction; (2) trends in yearly enrollment; (3) trends in fall term enrollment; (4) trends in yearly course registrations; (5) trends in fall term course registrations; (6) detailed information on students in evening classes since 1964.

Due to limitations and inadequacies of data, as well as changes in classification and record-keeping procedures, Part III does not follow the pattern of the first two reports. Most of the statistical series in Part III cover the period from 1950 to 1965. Data prior to 1950 were inconsistent and unreliable. They were given only cursory treatment. <u>This report should not be used as a basis for future planning without a more detailed evaluation of the statistical basis from which it was drawn</u>.

In preparation of this report Professor Dominic A. LaRusso, Director, Evening and Extension Classes, Mrs. Josephine C. Broaded, Assistant to the Director, Evening and Extension Classes, Miss Shirley Grays, Student Records Supervisor, Evening and Extension Classes, and Miss Betty Gahringer, Associate Registrar, have been most cooperative and helpful. Special credit is due to the following staff members of the Office of Population Research for their careful and constructive statistical, editorial, and drafting assistance: Rayma L. Birdsall, E. David Booth, Jerry H. Durham, Jean Duval, Robert L. Hubbs, Janice A. Jahnke, Vincent A. Miller, Donald S. Olofson, Shirlee A. Olofson, and Terrie L. Tsuneta. Many faculty and administrative colleagues throughout the University have been most helpful in providing supplementary data and in clarifying historical and statistical questions.

Calvin F. Schmid

Department of Sociology
Office of Population Research
December, 1966

CONTENTS

CHAPTER		PAGE
	PREFACE	ii
	TABLES	iv
	FIGURES	v
I	INTRODUCTION	1
	Brief History.	1
	Glossary of Terms	2
II	TRENDS IN YEARLY ENROLLMENT	5
	Grand Total: 1916-17 to 1964-65	5
	Evening and Extension Enrollment: 1952-53 to 1964-65.	7
	Annual Student Count: 1953-54 to 1964-65.	12
III	TRENDS IN FALL TERM ENROLLMENT	15
	Evening and Extension Enrollment: 1950 to 1965. . . .	15
	Evening Enrollment by Credit Status: 1957 to 1965 . .	18
IV	TRENDS IN YEARLY COURSE REGISTRATIONS	23
	Grand Total: 1916-17 to 1964-65	23
	Evening and Extension Course Registrations: 1950-51 to 1964-65.	25
	Evening and Extension Course Registrations by Credit Status: 1958-59 to 1964-65	28
V	TRENDS IN FALL TERM COURSE REGISTRATIONS	34
	Evening and Extension Course Registrations: 1950 to 1965.	34
	Evening and Extension Course Registrations by Credit Status: 1958 to 1965	36
VI	EVENING CLASS ENROLLMENT IN CREDIT COURSES FALL TERM OF 1964 AND 1965, AND ACADEMIC YEAR, 1964-65	41
	Evening Class Enrollment by Credit-hour Load	43
	Evening Class Enrollment by Age and Sex.	43
	Matriculated Students by College and Class	46

TABLES

NUMBER		PAGE
II:I	Enrollment* by Sex, Grand Total Academic Year, 1916-17 to 1964-65	6
II:II	Enrollment by Sex, Evening and Extension: Academic Year, 1952-53 to 1964-65	8
II:III	Annual Student Enrollment by Sex, Evening and Extension: Academic Year, 1953-54 to 1964-65	13
III:I	Enrollment by Sex, Evening and Extension: Fall Term, 1950 to 1965	16
III:II	Enrollment by Sex and Credit Status Evening Classes: Fall Term, 1957 to 1965	21
IV:I	Course Registrations, Grand Total: Academic Year, 1916-17 to 1964-65	24
IV:II	Course Registrations, Evening and Extension: Academic Year, 1950-51 to 1964-65	25
IV:III	Course Registrations by Credit Status, Evening and Extension: Academic Year, 1958-59 to 1964-65	29
V:I	Course Registrations, Evening and Extension: Fall Term, 1950 to 1965	34
V:II	Course Registrations by Credit Status, Evening and Extension: Fall Term, 1958 to 1965	38
VI:I	Enrollment by Sex and Matriculation Status, Evening Classes: Fall Term of 1964 and 1965, and Academic Year, 1964-65	42
VI:II	Enrollment by Credit-hour Load and Matriculation Status Evening Classes: Fall Term, 1964 and 1965	44
VI:III	Class Distribution of Matriculated Enrollment by College Evening Classes: Fall Term of 1964 and 1965, and Academic Year, 1964-65.	47
VI:IV	Percentage Male of Matriculated Enrollment by College and Class, Evening Classes: Fall Term of 1964 and 1965, and Academic Year, 1964-65.	48

FIGURES

NUMBER		PAGE
II:1	Enrollment by Sex, Evening and Extension: Academic Year, 1952-53 to 1964-65	9
II:2	Sex Composition of Enrollment, Evening and Extension: Academic Year, 1952-53 to 1964-65	11
III:1	Enrollment by Sex, Evening and Extension: Fall Term, 1950 to 1965	17
III:2	Sex Composition of Enrollment, Evening and Extension: Fall Term, 1950 to 1965	19
IV:1	Course Registrations, Evening and Extension: Academic Year, 1950-51 to 1964-65	26
IV:2	Credit Status of Course Registrations, Evening and Extension: Academic Year, 1958-59 to 1964-65	30
V:1	Course Registrations, Evening and Extension: Fall Term, 1950 to 1965	35
V:2	Credit Status of Course Registrations, Evening and Extension: Fall Term, 1958 to 1965	39
VI:1	Age and Sex Composition, Evening Classes: Fall Term, 1965	45

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Brief History

The program of the Division of Evening and Extension Classes encompasses a diverse range of academic activities for both the community at large and for regular University of Washington day students. The program is designed to assist those in pursuit of an academic degree, to provide special training for occupational advancement, and to develop an enlightened citizenry.

The Division of Evening and Extension Classes offers both credit and non-credit courses. Most courses are the same as regular University day courses. In addition, a number of contract courses are given which frequently are not part of the University's established curriculum. These courses require special preparation by the Division and by the instructor involved. Moreover, there are non-credit programs for adults and for young people. Young people's classes were a part of the Evening Classes program before relocation of the Division on the University campus.

The Division of Evening and Extension Classes is administered separately from other divisions of the University's Continuing Education Program, the Division of Correspondence Study or programs within the Division of Extension Services. The latter includes the Community Development Program, Lectures and Concerts, Liberal Arts Seminars, Peace Corps Programs, Short Courses and Conferences and Telecourses.

An extension program was authorized by the regents of the University of Washington in 1911, when Thomas F. Kane was President. The direct costs of this program, then, as now, were sustained by student registration fees. Extension classes were first offered on the University of Washington campus in 1912. In 1914, the Division opened an office in the Henry Building of the Metropolitan Center and conducted classes there until 1947, when evening classes were moved to the Adult Education Center in the Denny Regrade Area.

In 1952 this center was closed and classes and administrative units were housed on the University campus.

There is a paucity of information regarding the early years of the extension program. Official records kept in the University Registrar's office provide only limited data on the number of registrations and types of courses; however, since 1948, the Division has published annual reports which form the basis of this discussion. As of Winter Quarter, 1964, major policy changes in admissions requirements for students in evening classes were instituted. These changes include the application of University of Washington entrance and scholarship requirements to students seeking residence credit for work in the Evening Classes program. Beginning in the fall term of 1964, the Registrar's office assumed responsibility for compiling more extensive information on matriculated students enrolled in evening classes. These steps are but part of a series of changes currently underway which will effect a closer integration of this Division with the regular University day program.

Glossary of Terms

The data in this report are concerned with the instructional program of the Division of Evening and Extension Classes. As explained in the **Brief History**, other facets of the University's Continuing Education Program have been purposely omitted.

However, data concerning at least one category of students for which Evening Classes has a minimal responsibility (e.g., miscellaneous students), as well as young people who attend classes on Saturday rather than in the evening, have been included. A more complete grasp of the scope and diversity of the Division of Evening and Extension Classes program and service area will be gained from the following descriptions of various classifications under analysis.

Student

A student is an individual registered for one or more credit-hours of University instruction, whether for credit or not, or a person registered in a non-credit course. For example, an individual may be registered for ten credit-hours and two courses, but he is counted as only <u>one</u> student. An individual registered for only one class and for one credit-hour is similarly considered to be one student.

Registrations

This term refers to course registrations. To return to the example above, the first individual would be counted as two registrations, and the second, as one registration. It should be noted that statistics involving this concept will be influenced by variations in the tendency toward or away from multiple registrations. By contrast, the concept of student is not influenced by this factor.

Annual Student

The "annual student" count signifies the number of different individuals attending evening classes during the academic year. Each student is counted only once, irrespective of the number of classes or credit-hours for which he is registered, or the number of quarters in attendance. Accordingly, the individual attending all four quarters with ten credit-hours and two classes each quarter would be considered one student, as would be the student attending only one quarter with one class of one credit-hour.

Grand Total

This category represents the sum of all adults and young people. It reflects the scope of the Division of Evening and Extension Classes program as defined earlier.

Adult

Pertains to college courses (mostly degree-credit) from whatever source (Evening or Extension) as indicated.

Young People

This category concerns "children" from 5 to 18 years of age, who register for certain non-credit courses offered by the University. These courses give no credit toward a degree, nor do they make up high school deficiencies. Rather, they are of a supplementary nature. Data pertaining to young people will not be presented separately in this report.

Evening

All adults receiving instruction on the University campus administered by the Division of Evening and Extension Classes, and not of a contractual nature, are included in this category. Before the 1950-51 academic year, however, data in this category concerning registrations also included young people's classes. Statistics concerning instruction given at Fort Lawton or other areas within the city are included within the extension classification.

All data involving courses taught under contractual agreement are classified as "contract," regardless where the instruction is given.

Extension

This category concerns data involving adult courses normally taught at a location other than the University campus. Included herein are three sub-categories: statewide, contract, and miscellaneous.

Statewide

Includes data pertaining to classes initiated and administered by the University at various locations throughout the State.

Non-credit

Prior to 1965, this refers to people registered in credit courses for no credit (similar to auditor). It also meant people enrolled in courses which had no credit attached. Currently, the term applies only to enrollment in courses for which no credit is possible.

CHAPTER II

TRENDS IN YEARLY ENROLLMENT

Grand Total: 1916-17 to 1964-65

Background. Enrollment data prior to 1948-49 were obtained from summaries of enrollment statistics found in University catalogues and Division of Evening and Extension Classes files. The methods utilized to compile these data were similar to those which are in use today. However, a major qualification is necessary. Data prior to 1948-49 represent the number of course registrations by sex for each academic year. Since 1957-58 information on enrollment was derived from annual reports published by the Division of Evening and Extension Classes; this information indicates the number of students enrolled classified by sex. After consultation with staff members of the Division of Evening and Extension Classes it was decided to compare male-female data on students with the earlier 1919 to 1947 male-female data on registrations. There is good reason to believe that these concepts were almost identical for the years preceding World War II, since few students registered for more than one course per quarter. This series, then, gives a general picture of the changing composition of the evening and extension student body. It should be pointed out that the numbers prior to 1948-49 would be smaller if information on registration duplications were available.

The data include enrollment of adults and young people in all credit and non-credit courses offered by the Division of Evening and Extension Classes.

Sex of Enrollees. During the academic years 1919-20 and 1920-21, over half of the evening student enrollment was male. Prior to this time no enrollment data classified by sex are available. A high point in enrollment was reached shortly after World War I, when 1,783 "students" were reported for the 1918-19 academic year. This figure was not surpassed until 1925-26. Between 1921-22 and 1948-49 males comprised less than 50.0 per cent of the enrollment. The lowest proportion, 15.8 per cent, was reported in 1929-30. As

TABLE II:I

Enrollment* by Sex, Grand Total
Academic Year, 1916-17 to 1964-65

Year	Total	Male	Female	Per Cent Male	Year	Total	Male	Female	Per Cent Male
1964-65 . .	19,781	10,806	8,975	54.6	1939-40 . .	2,146	650	1,496	30.3
1963-64 . .	22,130	12,355	9,775	55.8	1938-39 . .	2,977	796	2,181	26.7
1962-63 . .	22,335	13,751	8,584	61.6	1937-38 . .	3,158	846	2,312	26.8
1961-62 . .	21,002	12,829	8,173	61.1	1936-37 . .	3,169	824	2,345	26.0
1960-61 . .	21,936	13,806	8,130	62.9	1935-36 . .	2,747	650	2,097	23.7
1959-60 . .	20,847	12,736	8,111	61.1	1934-35 . .	3,094	695	2,399	22.5
1958-59 . .	20,089	12,417	7,672	61.8	1933-34 . .	2,204	387	1,817	17.6
1957-58 . .	18,914	†	†	†	1932-33 . .	2,654	609	2,045	22.9
1956-57 . .	19,113	10,917	8,196	57.1	1931-32 . .	3,530	617	2,913	17.5
1955-56 . .	16,410	9,121	7,289	55.6	1930-31 . .	4,659	747	3,912	16.0
1954-55 . .	14,926	7,629	7,297	51.1	1929-30 . .	4,272	676	3,596	15.8
1953-54 . .	12,862	6,593	6,269	51.3	1928-29 . .	3,447	919	2,528	26.7
1952-53 . .	12,969	6,517	6,452	50.3	1927-28 . .	3,796	678	3,118	17.9
1951-52 . .	13,390	6,912	6,478	51.6	1926-27 . .	3,602	618	2,984	17.2
1950-51 . .	10,103	5,017	5,086	49.7	1925-26 . .	3,157	735	2,442	23.3
1949-50 . .	11,203	5,747	5,456	51.3	1924-25 . .	1,686	348	1,335	20.6
1948-49 . .	9,241	4,258	4,983	46.1	1923-24 . .	1,724	482	1,242	28.0
1947-48 . .	3,948	1,932	2,016	48.9	1922-23 . .	1,062	286	776	26.9
1946-47 . .	3,148	1,125	2,023	35.7	1921-22 . .	1,048	310	738	29.6
1945-46 . .	2,738	1,113	1,625	40.7	1920-21 . .	1,318	786	532	59.6
1944-45 . .	1,837	359	1,478	19.5	1919-20 . .	1,322	679	643	51.4
1943-44 . .	1,643	471	1,172	28.7	1918-19 . .	1,783	†	†	†
1942-43 . .	1,506	501	1,005	33.3	1917-18 . .	644	†	†	†
1941-42 . .	1,791	688	1,103	38.4	1916-17 . .	974	†	†	†
1940-41 . .	2,267	841	1,426	37.1					

* Prior to 1947-48, only registration data are available. These data are comparable to enrollment data in that few students registered for more than one course.

† No data available.

Table II:I reveals, the proportion of males began to increase again after World War II, and has remained above 50.0 per cent since 1951-52. An all-time high of 62.9 per cent was recorded in 1960-61. With the exceptions of 1963-64 and 1964-65, the proportion of males since 1958-59 has been above 60.0 per cent. In summary, two distinct trends are evident. First, the proportion of males has shown increases after crises; specifically World War I, the Great Depression, World War II, and the Korean Conflict. Secondly, the evening and extension student body composition has shifted from predominantly female to mostly male.

Evening and Extension Enrollment: 1952-53 to 1964-65

Primarily because of changes in classification and record-keeping procedures it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to present an analysis of long-time trends. In an attempt to derive reliable and comparable figures that would provide a meaningful interpretation of enrollment and course registration trends, the classification system used from 1950-51 to 1957-58 was modified and applied to data for the entire period (1950 to 1965).[1] In general this procedure has been successful.

Total Enrollment. Table II:II and Figure II:1 indicate that between 1952-53 and 1964-65 total adult enrollment increased by over 60.0 per cent.[2] Enrollment rose from 10,970 in 1952-53 to 17,666 in 1964-65. During the entire series only five years show a decrease from the preceding year. In more recent years annual percentage changes are smaller than in earlier years; this can be partially explained by the larger enrollment base in later years; nevertheless,

---

[1]In the earlier system adult enrollment and registration data were classified and reported according to "Seattle adult" and "statewide" categories. "Seattle adult" has simply been renamed "evening." Beginning in 1958, statewide data were reported according to three sub-categories: statewide, contract, and miscellaneous. In discussion with officials of the Division of Evening and Extension Classes, familiar with the program's development since 1950, it was learned that almost all contract and miscellaneous courses were on a statewide level. Although this condition presently does not exist to the degree it did earlier, the assumption has been made that it still applies. Therefore, contract and miscellaneous data have been combined with statewide data from 1958-59 to the present and form the extension category. This permits an illustrative comparison over time, but it must be recognized that this manipulation has occurred. However, a sub-category may be cited as contributing to any wide fluctuations in trends.

[2]Prior to 1952-53, reports of yearly adult enrollment included young people.

TABLE II:II

Enrollment by Sex

Evening and Extension: Academic Year, 1952-53 to 1964-65

A. Number of Students

Year	Total				Evening				Extension*			
	Total	Male	Female	Per Cent Male	Total	Male	Female	Per Cent Male	Total	Male	Female	Per Cent Male
1964-65	17,666	9,487	8,179	53.7	16,581	8,818	7,763	53.2	1,085	669	416	61.7
1963-64	20,062	11,015	9,047	54.9	19,103	10,592	8,511	55.4	959	423	536	44.1
1962-63	20,308	12,368	7,490	60.9	19,004	11,689	7,315	61.5	1,304	679	625	52.1
1961-62	18,693	11,472	7,221	61.4	17,687	10,925	6,762	61.8	1,006	547	459	54.4
1960-61	19,198	12,307	6,891	64.1	18,422	11,996	6,426	65.1	776	311	465	40.1
1959-60	17,966	11,240	6,726	62.6	17,178	11,010	6,168	64.1	788	230	558	29.2
1958-59	17,091	10,813	6,278	63.3	16,345	10,546	5,799	64.5	746	267	479	35.8
1957-58	15,948	‡	‡	‡	15,046	‡	‡	‡	902	‡	‡	‡
1956-57	15,991	9,217	6,774	57.6	15,066	8,937	6,129	59.3	925	280	645	30.3
1955-56	13,695	7,495	6,200	54.7	12,516	7,105	5,411	56.8	1,179	390	789	33.1
1954-55	11,956	5,850	6,106	48.9	10,859	5,647	5,212	52.0	1,097	203	894	18.5
1953-54	10,697	5,296	5,401	49.5	9,510	4,956	4,554	52.1	1,187	340	847	28.6
1952-53	10,970	5,320	5,650	48.5	9,905	5,090	4,815	51.4	1,065	230	835	21.6

B. Percentage Change

1963-64 to 1964-65	-11.9	-13.9	- 9.6	...	-13.2	-16.7	- 8.8	...	13.1	58.2	-22.4	...
1962-63 to 1963-64	- 1.2	-10.9	13.9	...	0.5	- 9.4	16.4	...	-26.5	-37.7	-14.2	...
1961-62 to 1962-63	8.6	7.8	10.0	...	7.4	7.0	8.2	...	29.6	24.1	36.2	...
1960-61 to 1961-62	- 2.6	- 6.8	4.8	...	- 4.0	- 8.9	5.2	...	29.6	75.9	- 1.3	...
1959-60 to 1960-61	6.9	9.5	2.4	...	7.2	9.0	4.2	...	- 1.5	35.2	-16.7	...
1958-59 to 1959-60	5.1	4.0	7.1	...	5.1	4.4	6.4	...	5.6	-13.9	16.5	...
1957-58 to 1958-59	7.2	17.3†	- 7.3†	...	8.6	18.0†	- 5.4†	...	-17.3	- 4.7†	-25.7†	...
1956-57 to 1957-58	- 0.3	...	...	...	- 0.1	...	...	...	- 2.5	...	...	...
1955-56 to 1956-57	16.8	23.0	9.3	...	20.4	25.8	13.3	...	-21.6	-28.2	-18.3	...
1954-55 to 1955-56	14.5	28.1	1.5	...	15.3	25.8	3.8	...	7.5	92.1	-11.8	...
1953-54 to 1954-55	11.8	10.5	13.0	...	14.2	13.9	14.4	...	- 7.6	-40.3	5.5	...
1952-53 to 1953-54	- 2.5	- 0.4	- 4.4	...	- 4.0	- 2.6	- 5.4	...	11.5	47.8	1.4	...

* Extension includes contract, miscellaneous, and statewide categories.

‡ No data available.

† Change is for a two-year period.

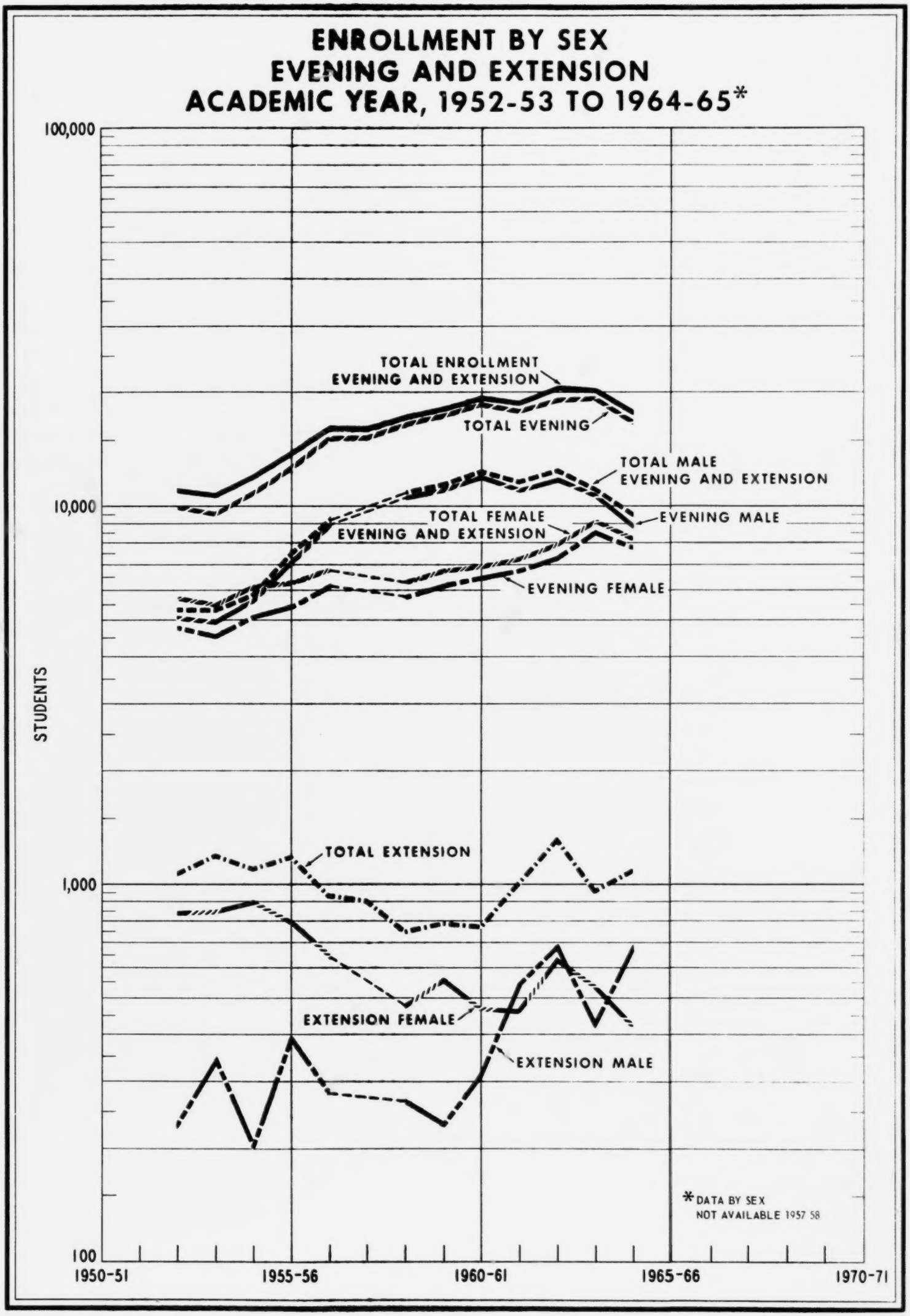

ENROLLMENT BY SEX
EVENING AND EXTENSION
ACADEMIC YEAR, 1952-53 TO 1964-65*
100,000
10,000
1,000
100
STUDENTS
TOTAL ENROLLMENT
EVENING AND EXTENSION
TOTAL EVENING
TOTAL MALE
EVENING AND EXTENSION
TOTAL FEMALE
EVENING AND EXTENSION
EVENING MALE
EVENING FEMALE
TOTAL EXTENSION
EXTENSION FEMALE
EXTENSION MALE
*DATA BY SEX
NOT AVAILABLE 1957 58
1950-51
1955-56
1960-61
1965-66
1970-71

Figure II:1

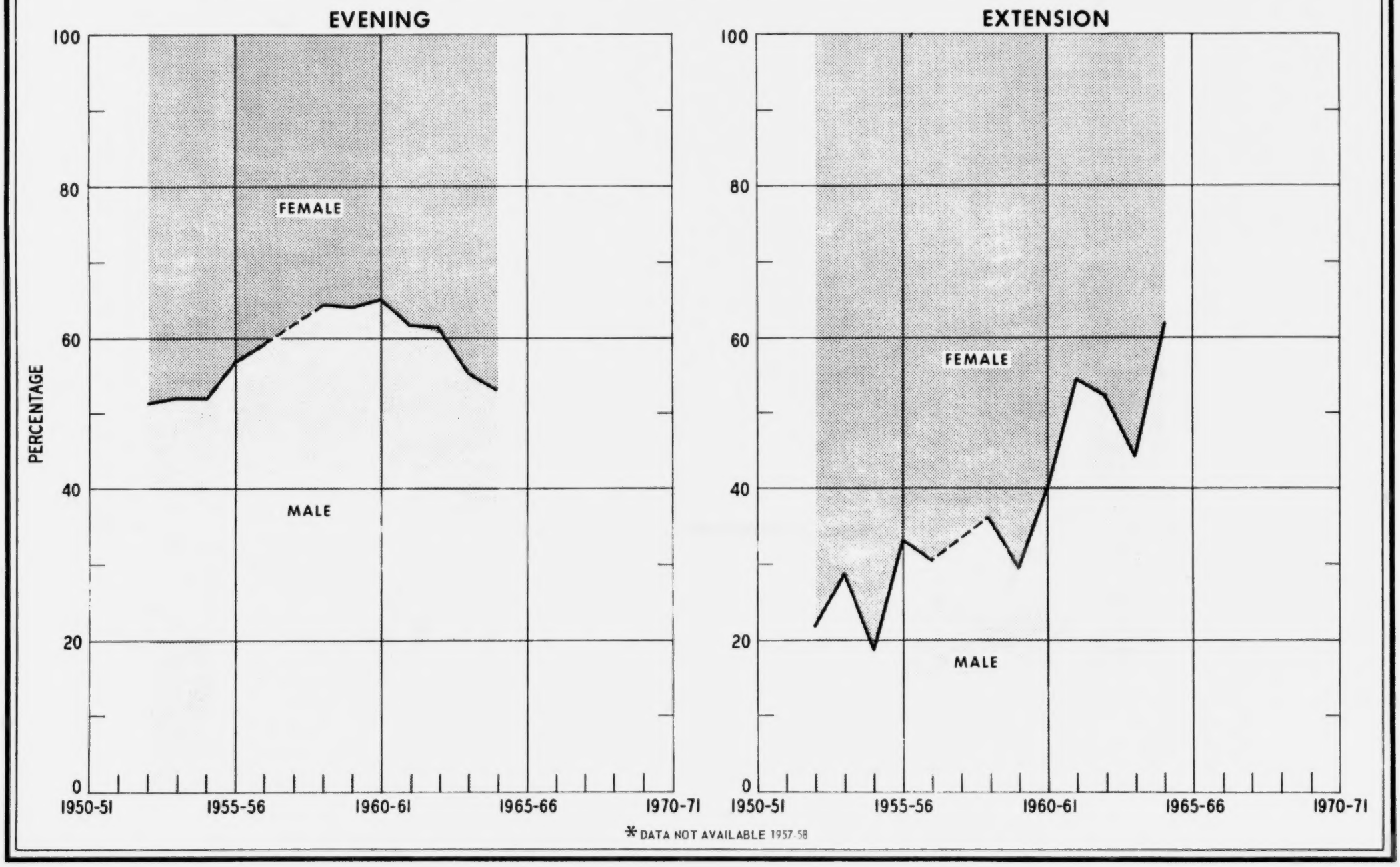
a comparison of numerical gains indicates that increases during earlier years were greater than those of more recent years. For example, an enrollment increase of 1,259 was reported between the academic years 1953-54 and 1954-55; 1,739 students were added between 1954-55 and 1955-56; and 2,296 more students were enrolled in 1956-57. These represent enrollment increases of 11.8 per cent, 14.5 per cent, and 16.8 per cent, respectively. By contrast, changes in enrollment from the previous academic year for the years 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64, were -505, 1,615, and -246 respectively, representing percentage changes of -2.6, 8.6, and -1.2. The last years in the series, 1963-64 to 1964-65, show a decrease of -2,396 or 11.9 per cent.

Men have contributed more than women to over-all enrollment increases since the 1952-53 academic year. During this thirteen-year period the proportion of males rose from 48.5 per cent to 53.7 per cent, while the proportion of females dropped from 51.5 per cent to 46.3 per cent. Figure II:2 depicts enrollment trends according to sex. It will be observed that the male component increased from a 1952-53 low of 48.5 per cent to a high of 64.1 per cent in 1960-61. During each succeeding year, however, females comprised an increasingly larger proportion of total enrollment. The proportion of males dropped to 61.4 per cent in 1961-62, 60.9 per cent in 1962-63, 54.9 per cent in 1963-64, and 53.7 per cent in 1964-65.

Evening Enrollment. Since evening enrollment has been the major contributor to total adult enrollment over the years, the two categories reflect trends which are similar. Evening enrollment has experienced tremendous expansion since 1952-53, having increased from 9,905 to 16,581 in the academic year, 1964-65. The high was reached in 1963-64 (19,103). The following year enrollment declined by 13.2 per cent. Earlier years of the period indicate a higher rate of growth than do more recent years. Enrollment increased by 14.2 per cent between 1953-54 and 1954-55, 15.3 per cent between 1954-55 and 1955-56, and 20.4 per cent between 1955-56 and 1956-57. This is well above the annual percentage increases for more recent years, between 1959-60 and 1962-63 (5.1 per cent, 7.2 per cent, -4.0 per cent, and 7.4 per cent, respectively).

It was noted that evening students in recent years comprised a larger percentage of the total adult enrollment than in earlier years. In 1952-53 evening students constituted 90.3 per cent of total enrollment. This approximate proportion was maintained until 1956-57, when it increased to 94.2 per cent. A high of 96.0 per cent occurred in 1960-61. The proportion decreased slightly

SEX COMPOSITION OF ENROLLMENT
EVENING AND EXTENSION: ACADEMIC YEAR, 1952-53 TO 1964-65*



*DATA NOT AVAILABLE 1957-58

Figure II:2

both in 1961-62 and 1962-63, rose again in 1963-64 to 95.2 per cent, and decreased in 1964-65 to 93.9 per cent.

Comparisons of male and female enrollments during the period 1952-53 to 1964-65 indicate essentially the same patterns as those for total enrollment. Male enrollment experienced greater gains over the thirteen-year period than did female enrollment. However, the differential increase favoring male students has had a very limited impact upon the sex composition of the evening component. The proportion of males was 51.4 per cent in 1952-53 and 53.2 per cent in 1964-65. Figure II:2 reflects increases in the proportion to an all-time high of 65.1 per cent in 1960-61 and consistent yearly declines thereafter.

Extension Enrollment. Table II:II and Figure II:1 reflect intermittent growth and decline which is characteristic of extension enrollment. In general extension enrollment has increased by only 20 students since 1952-53. In spite of this slight increase, extension enrollment has declined in relative importance. It comprised 9.7 per cent of total adult enrollment in 1952-53 and 6.1 per cent in 1964-65. During the years 1952-53 to 1955-56, the proportion of extension students in the total adult enrollment was almost twice what it has been since 1956-57. For example, a recent high of 6.4 per cent was recorded during the 1962-63 academic year and a low of 4.0 per cent in 1960-61, whereas for the earlier years a high of 11.1 per cent occurred in 1953-54 and a low of 8.6 per cent in 1955-56.

Men constitute 61.7 per cent of the total 1964-65 extension figure, in contrast with 21.6 per cent in 1952-53. At the same time, enrollment of women decreased from 835 in 1952-53 to 416 in 1964-65. It must be recognized that both the male and female populations are relatively small. Hence, rates of change for both male and female enrollments will respond rapidly to even moderate numerical change. Still, the program has shifted from predominantly female to predominantly male. The evening component and total enrollment are also predominantly male, as shown in Figure II:2, but not by the large majority which suddenly occurred in the extension category.

Annual Student Count: 1953-54 to 1964-65

The "annual student" count[1] serves as an index of the scope of the Division of Evening and Extension Classes program. On this basis, the service

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[1]See glossary (Chapter I) for definition of annual student.

area has increased about one-half since figures were first reported in 1953-54. Table II:III shows an increase from 8,164 in 1953-54 to 12,942 in 1964-65. A high of 15,543 was recorded in 1962-63. With the exception of the last two years, which decreased 1.4 per cent and 15.5 per cent respectively, every year in the series shows an increase over the previous year.

TABLE II:III

Annual Student Enrollment by Sex, Evening and Extension
Academic Year, 1953-54 to 1964-65

Year	Number			Per Cent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1964-65	12,942	6,742	6,200	100.0	52.1	47.9
1963-64	15,323	8,281	7,042	100.0	54.0	46.0
1962-63	15,543	9,202	6,341	100.0	59.2	40.8
1961-62	14,756	8,822	5,934	100.0	59.8	40.2
1960-61	14,472	8,821	5,651	100.0	61.0	39.0
1959-60	13,248	8,100	5,148	100.0	61.1	38.9
1958-59	12,732	7,835	4,897	100.0	61.5	38.5
1957-58	11,536	6,977	4,559	100.0	60.5	39.5
1956-57	*	*	*	100.0	*	*
1955-56	10,056	5,312	4,744	100.0	52.8	47.2
1954-55	8,876	4,361	4,515	100.0	49.1	50.9
1953-54	8,164	3,899	4,265	100.0	47.8	52.2

* No data available

Male enrollment has grown more rapidly than female enrollment over the twelve-year series, increasing from 3,899 in 1953-54 to 6,742 in 1964-65. Male enrollment has increased every year, except the last two, when decreases of 10.0 per cent and 18.6 per cent were recorded. The maximal enrollment for the series, 9,202, was reached in 1962-63, following increases from the preceding years (1960-61 to 1962-63) of 8.9 per cent, 0.01 per cent, and 4.3 per cent. Males show an increasing proportion of the annual student count, as indicated in Table II:III. In 1953-54 they accounted for 47.8 per cent of the total; a plateau was reached between 1957-58 and 1960-61, during which time they contributed 60.5 per cent, 61.5 per cent, 61.1 per cent, and 61.0 per cent of the total. Since 1960-61 the proportion of males has been declining, and they now represent 52.1 per cent, still 4.3 per cent above the 1953-54 level.

Female annual student count has grown from 4,265 to 6,200, increasing each year over the previous year, except in the two years from 1955-56 to 1957-58, when females decreased by 3.9 per cent, and from 1963-64 to 1964-65, a decrease of 12.0 per cent. A series of increases of 9.8 per cent, 5.0 per cent, 6.9 per cent and 11.1 per cent between 1960-61 and 1963-64 raised the annual student count from 5,148 to a high of 7,042.

CHAPTER III

TRENDS IN FALL TERM ENROLLMENT

Evening and Extension Enrollment: 1950 to 1965

Total Enrollment. As evidenced in Table III:I the total enrollment has grown, from 2,934 students in the fall term of 1950, to 5,395 in the fall term of 1965. The increases were steady until 1963, when a high of 7,275 was reached. Enrollment then decreased by 22.9 per cent and 3.9 per cent during the following two years. The largest amounts of growth over the previous fall term took place between the years 1950-51, 1954-55, and 1955-56 with increases of 29.6 per cent and 21.6 per cent, and 13.8 per cent, respectively. The years between 1958 and 1963 show much smaller increases, ranging from 2.5 per cent between 1959 and 1960 to 7.0 per cent between 1961 and 1962. The only instance of loss from one fall term to the next during the early years was a 9.0 per cent decrease from 1952 to 1953. This might be partially accounted for by a 20.0 per cent fee increase in 1953.

Men and women have participated to varying degrees in this over-all increase. Males experienced an increase of 1,541, or 120.9 per cent between 1950 and 1965, whereas females exhibited an increase of 920, or 55.5 per cent. A shift in the enrollment sex ratio is further indicated by a comparison of male-female distributions at the beginning and end of the period. In 1965, males constituted 52.2 per cent of the total adult students in contrast to 43.5 per cent in 1950, and accordingly females decreased from 56.5 per cent in 1950 to 47.8 per cent in 1965. It will be observed from Figure III:2 that the highest proportion of males was 63.9 per cent in 1958.

Evening Enrollment. The significant growth of evening enrollment is indicated by Figure III:1 which shows an increase from 2,259 students in 1950 to 5,298 in 1965, a 134.5 per cent increase. This growth has not been evenly distributed, and the earlier years show the highest gains. For example, Figure III:1 reveals percentage increases over the previous fall term of 50.5 per cent, 23.1 per cent, 15.8 per cent, 13.5 per cent, and 12.4 per cent. These changes occurred from 1950 to 1951, 1954 to 1955, 1955 to 1956, 1957 to 1958, and 1953 to 1954.

TABLE III:1

Enrollment by Sex

Evening and Extension: Fall Term, 1950 to 1965

A. Number of Students

Year	Total				Evening				Extension*			
	Total	Male	Female	Per Cent Male	Total	Male	Female	Per Cent Male	Total	Male	Female	Per Cent Male
1965	5,395	2,816	2,579	52.2	5,298	2,734	2,564	51.6	97	82	15	84.5
1964	5,612	2,923	2,689	52.1	5,266	2,798	2,468	53.1	346	125	221	36.1
1963	7,275	4,158	3,117	57.2	6,880	3,961	2,919	57.6	395	197	198	49.9
1962	6,916	4,191	2,725	60.6	6,541	3,965	2,576	60.6	375	226	149	60.3
1961	6,464	4,021	2,443	62.2	5,953	3,726	2,227	62.6	511	295	216	57.7
1960	6,234	3,854	2,380	61.8	6,017	3,811	2,206	63.3	217	43	174	19.8
1959	6,080	3,821	2,259	62.8	5,874	3,708	2,166	63.1	206	113	93	54.8
1958	5,857	3,741	2,116	63.9	5,668	3,695	1,973	65.2	189	46	143	24.3
1957	5,378	‡	‡	‡	4,995	‡	‡	‡	383	‡	‡	‡
1956	5,278	2,995	2,283	56.7	4,900	2,866	2,034	58.5	378	129	249	34.1
1955	4,639	2,372	2,267	51.1	4,231	2,277	1,954	53.8	408	95	313	23.3
1954	3,814	1,938	1,876	50.8	3,436	1,860	1,576	54.1	378	78	300	20.6
1953	3,499	1,739	1,760	49.7	3,058	1,583	1,475	51.8	441	156	285	35.4
1952	3,844	1,894	1,950	49.3	3,434	1,793	1,641	52.2	410	101	309	24.6
1951	3,804	2,007	1,797	52.8	3,399	1,935	1,464	56.9	405	72	333	17.8
1950	2,934	1,275	1,659	43.5	2,259	982	1,277	43.5	675	293	382	43.4

B. Percentage Change

1964-65	- 3.9	- 3.7	- 4.1	...	0.6	- 2.3	3.9	...	- 72.0	- 34.4	-93.2	...
1963-64	-22.9	-29.7	-13.7	...	-23.5	-29.4	-15.5	...	- 12.4	- 36.5	11.6	...
1962-63	5.2	- 0.8	14.4	...	5.2	- 0.1	13.3	...	5.3	- 12.8	32.9	...
1961-62	7.0	4.2	11.5	...	9.9	6.4	15.7	...	- 26.6	- 23.4	-31.0	...
1960-61	3.7	4.3	2.6	...	- 1.1	- 2.2	1.0	...	135.5	586.0	24.1	...
1959-60	2.5	0.9	5.4	...	2.4	2.8	1.8	...	5.3	- 61.9	87.1	...
1958-59	3.8	2.1	6.8	...	3.6	0.4	9.8	...	9.0	145.7	-35.0	...
1957-58	8.9	24.9†	- 7.3†	...	13.5	28.9†	- 3.0†	...	- 50.6	- 64.3†	-42.6†	...
1956-57	1.9	...	...	...	1.9	...	...	...	1.3	...	...	...
1955-56	13.8	26.3	0.7	...	15.8	25.9	4.1	...	- 7.4	35.8	-20.5	...
1954-55	21.6	22.4	20.8	...	23.1	22.4	24.0	...	7.9	21.8	4.3	...
1953-54	9.0	11.4	6.6	...	12.4	17.5	6.8	...	- 14.3	- 50.0	5.3	...
1952-53	- 9.0	- 8.2	- 9.7	...	-11.0	-11.7	-10.1	...	7.6	54.5	- 7.8	...
1951-52	1.0	- 5.6	8.5	...	1.0	- 7.3	12.1	...	1.2	40.3	- 7.2	...
1950-51	29.6	57.4	8.3	...	50.5	97.0	14.6	...	- 40.0	- 75.4	-12.8	...

* Extension includes contract, miscellaneous, and statewide categories.
‡ No data available.
† Change is for a two-year period.

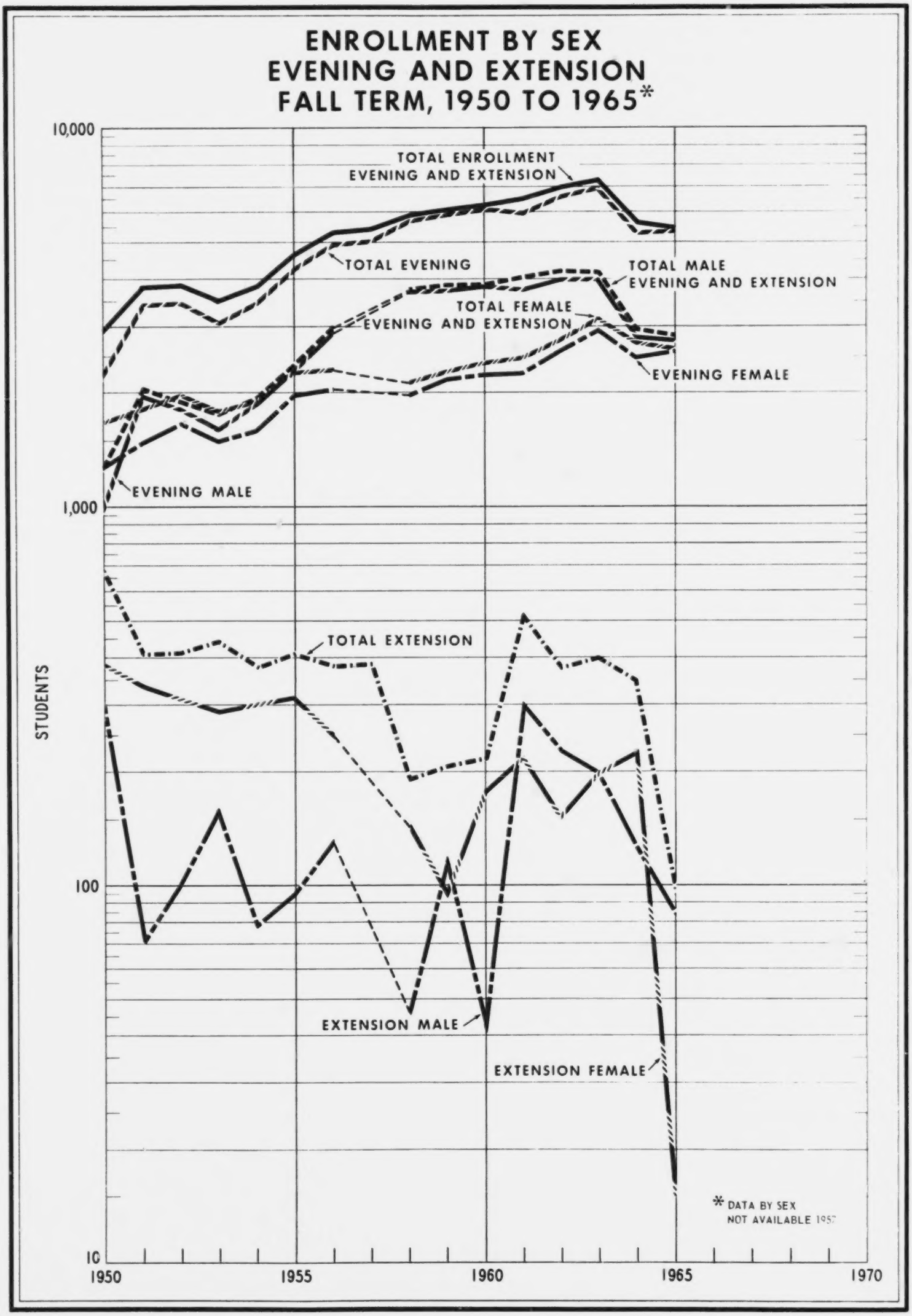

ENROLLMENT BY SEX
EVENING AND EXTENSION
FALL TERM, 1950 TO 1965*
10,000
1,000
100
10
STUDENTS
TOTAL ENROLLMENT
EVENING AND EXTENSION
TOTAL EVENING
TOTAL MALE
EVENING AND EXTENSION
TOTAL FEMALE
EVENING AND EXTENSION
EVENING FEMALE
EVENING MALE
TOTAL EXTENSION
EXTENSION MALE
EXTENSION FEMALE
* DATA BY SEX
NOT AVAILABLE 1957
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970

Figure III:1

respectively. In recent years, an increase of 9.9 per cent occurred between 1961 and 1962, 5.2 per cent between 1962 and 1963, and 3.6 per cent between 1958 and 1959. A decrease of 23.5 per cent was reported between 1963 and 1964.

Despite the apparent decline in rate of growth, evening students constitute more of the total adult enrollment in recent years than previously. A greater than 20.0 per cent difference is noted between evening student contributions in 1950 (77.0 per cent) and in 1965 (98.2 per cent). The next highest contribution is 96.8 per cent in 1958, with a low, since then, of 92.1 per cent in 1964.

The male and female configuration is again complicated by the absence of any detailed report in 1957. Figure III:2 presents a picture of a general increase in the proportion of males from 43.5 per cent in 1950 to a high of 65.2 per cent in 1958. Since then, however, the proportion of males has declined steadily to 51.6 per cent in 1965.

Extension Enrollment. The secular variation of extension enrollment is characteristically sporadic, with a noticeable downward trend. Figure III:1 indicates that there was a decline from 675 students in 1950 to 97 in 1965, a decrease of 85.6 per cent. The extension contribution to total enrollment has declined from 23.0 per cent in 1950 to 1.8 per cent in 1965.

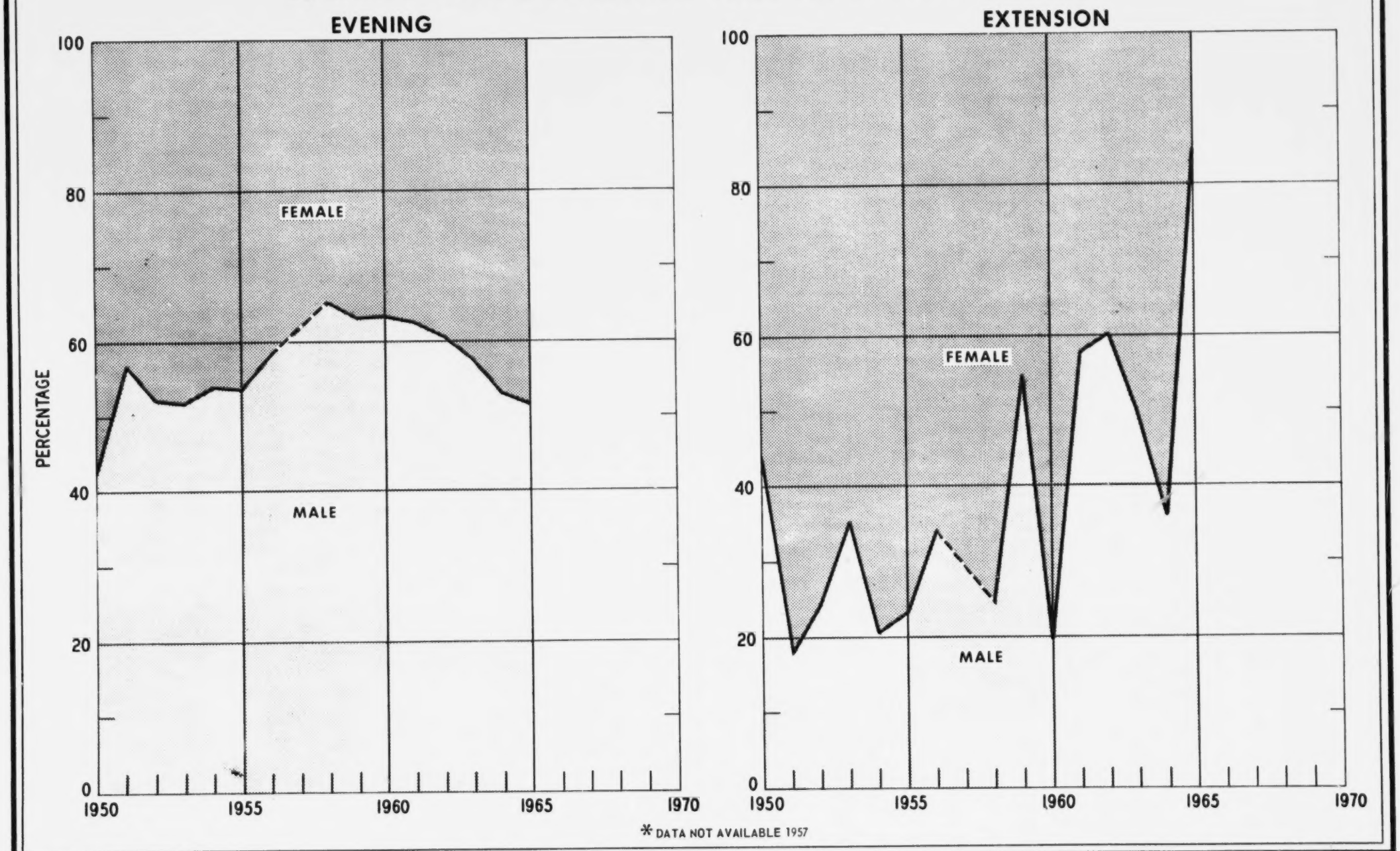
Annual fall term percentage changes have fluctuated considerably since 1950. Figure III:1 shows a 135.5 per cent increase from 1960 to 1961, a 26.6 per cent decrease the following year, and a 72.0 per cent decline between 1964 and 1965.

It will be noted from Figure III:2 that the male-female distribution also has evidenced marked variation. The shifts have been sufficiently varied to preclude all but a most general discussion of trends. The respective trends for males and females exhibit declines since 1950 of 72.0 per cent and 96.1 per cent. Table III:I indicates a drop from 293 in 1950 to 82 in 1965 for males, and a corresponding decline from 382 to 15 for females. The extreme fluctuations in percentages primarily have been a result of radical shifts in male enrollment. Females show a fairly persistent decline between 1950 and 1959. Since then, however, a trend is difficult to identify, because in the last four years numbers have varied between 216 in 1961 and 15 in 1965.

Evening Enrollment by Credit Status: 1957 to 1965

Students taking evening classes for credit have always outnumbered, in

SEX COMPOSITION OF ENROLLMENT
EVENING AND EXTENSION: FALL TERM, 1950 TO 1965*



* DATA NOT AVAILABLE 1957

Figure III:2

varying degrees, those who receive no University credit for classwork. In 1965, 3,501 credit students were registered, representing 66.1 per cent of the total evening enrollment; in 1958 the corresponding figure was 4,130 students, or 72.9 per cent of the total. As seen in Table III:II the remaining years between 1957 and 1965 show percentages of credit students varying between these two extremes. From 66.6 per cent in 1959, the proportion of credit students climbed steadily to 72.8 per cent in 1962, declined to 69.5 per cent in 1963, and rose again to 71.6 per cent in 1964.

Credit Enrollment. The number of students registered for credit in evening classes increased rather steadily from 1957 to 1963, but decreased 21.2 per cent in 1964 and another 7.1 per cent in 1965. The total in 1965 was 3,501 -- 1,903 males and 1,598 females. Any comparisons of credit or non-credit enrollment by sex cannot be made before 1959. Male students registered for credit have consistently contributed a larger proportion of the total evening enrollment than have female credit students. However, this difference is narrowing. The proportion of total evening enrollment that was male credit students decreased from 45.4 per cent to 35.9 per cent over the seven years since 1959, and the proportion of credit female students increased steadily from 21.1 per cent to 30.2 per cent.

The number of males working toward University credit increased from 2,668 in 1959 to 3,059 in 1962, then decreased to 1,903 in 1965. The largest increase (9.0 per cent) occurred between 1961 and 1962, but was followed by decreases of 3.8 per cent, 27.8 per cent, and 10.4 per cent. Female students enrolled for credit show a different trend. Their numbers have increased every year since 1959 except in 1964 and in 1965 when respective decreases of 195 and 45 students occurred. These represent declines of 10.6 per cent and 2.7 per cent. The corresponding decreases in male enrollment for these same years were more than twice as large. Female credit students numbered 1,242 in 1959 and their enrollment increased steadily until 1963 when 1,838 were recorded. The largest annual increase of 25.2 per cent occurred in 1962.

Non-Credit Enrollment.[1] Students enrolled for no credit in evening classes numbered 1,797 in 1965 -- 251 more than in 1957. Non-credit enrollment increased to 1,964 in 1959, followed by decreases for three successive years, then jumped 18.2 per cent to a high of 2,099 in 1963. The loss of 28.6 per cent in 1964 was partially offset by a 20.0 per cent increase in 1965.

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[1] See section on Non-credit included in glossary.

TABLE III:II

Enrollment by Sex and Credit Status
Evening Classes: Fall Term, 1957 to 1965

A. Numerical Distribution

Year	Total	Credit			Non-Credit		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1965	5,298	3,501	1,903	1,598	1,797	831	966
1964	5,266	3,768	2,125	1,643	1,498	673	825
1963	6,880	4,781	2,943	1,838	2,099	1,018	1,081
1962	6,541	4,765	3,059	1,706	1,776	906	870
1961	5,953	4,170	2,807	1,363	1,783	919	864
1960	6,017	4,161	2,860	1,301	1,856	951	905
1959	5,874	3,910	2,668	1,242	1,964	1,040	924
1958	5,668	4,130	*	*	1,538	*	*
1957	4,995	3,449	*	*	1,546	*	*

B. Percentage Distribution†

1965	100.0	66.1	35.9	30.2	33.9	15.7	18.2
1964	100.0	71.6	40.4	31.2	28.5	12.8	15.7
1963	100.0	69.5	42.8	26.7	30.5	14.8	15.7
1962	100.0	72.8	46.8	26.1	27.2	13.9	13.3
1961	100.0	70.0	47.2	22.9	29.9	15.4	14.5
1960	100.0	69.2	47.5	21.6	30.8	15.8	15.0
1959	100.0	66.6	45.4	21.1	33.4	17.7	15.7
1958	100.0	72.9	*	*	27.1	*	*
1957	100.0	69.0	*	*	31.0	*	*

C. Percentage Change

1964 to 1965	0.6	- 7.1	-10.4	- 2.7	20.0	23.5	17.1
1963 to 1964	-23.5	-21.2	-27.8	-10.6	-28.6	-33.9	-23.7
1962 to 1963	5.2	0.3	- 3.8	7.7	18.2	12.4	24.2
1961 to 1962	9.9	14.3	9.0	25.2	- 0.4	- 1.4	0.7
1960 to 1961	- 1.1	0.2	- 1.8	4.8	- 3.9	- 3.4	- 4.5
1959 to 1960	2.4	6.4	7.2	4.8	- 5.5	- 8.6	- 2.1
1958 to 1959	3.6	- 5.3	*	*	27.7	*	*
1957 to 1958	13.5	19.7	*	*	- 0.5	*	*

* No data available
† Percentages rounded independently

Male non-credit enrollment numbered 1,040 in 1959, decreased to 906 by 1962, and climbed 12.4 per cent in 1963 to 1,018. The largest decrease (33.9 per cent) occurred the following year. However, in 1965, 831 students were recorded in this category, a 23.5 per cent increase. Female non-credit students show roughly the same changes: from 924 in 1959 to 1,081 in 1963. The largest annual increase was 24.2 per cent in 1963, almost twice the relative increase in male non-credit enrollment for the same year. However, the female enrollment decreased 23.7 per cent in 1964, less than the concurrent decrease in male students. The 17.1 per cent increase since 1964 is reflected in the present figure of 966.

In 1965 men and women enrolled for no credit in evening classes constituted 33.9 per cent of the total evening enrollment, and this proportion has remained roughly the same throughout the seven-year period during which data classified by sex are available. In 1959 non-credit enrollment represented 33.4 per cent of the total. Female enrollment has increased relative to the whole, but male enrollment has decreased; it contributed 17.7 per cent in 1959 and 15.7 per cent in 1965. Although female non-credit enrollment dipped to 13.3 per cent in 1962, it stood at 18.2 per cent in 1965, 2.5 percentage points higher than in 1959. It appears that non-credit enrollment is becoming increasingly popular with women.

CHAPTER IV

TRENDS IN YEARLY COURSE REGISTRATIONS

The purpose of this chapter is to present, in as much detail as the data permit, historical trends in yearly course registrations.[1] The analysis involves the consideration of three distinct time series: (1) 1916-17 to 1964-65 for grand total only; (2) 1950-51 to 1964-65 for total adult, evening, and extension; and (3) 1958-59 to 1964-65 by credit and non-credit registrations for total adult, evening, and extension.

At this point it should be noted that statewide, contract, and miscellaneous courses are all included within the extension category, and will be discussed separately when the trends of one seem to influence the category as a whole.

Grand Total: 1916-17 to 1964-65

The same sources of data are employed here as in the discussion in Chapter II on "Trends in Yearly Enrollment" from 1916-17 to 1964-65. From 1948-49 to 1964-65, this analysis employs data on registrations rather than on students, lending consistency which is not present in Chapter II. However, one limitation should be mentioned. Between the academic years 1947-48 and 1948-49 an unprecedented increase of over 6,000 registrations took place; the next highest annual increment was approximately 3,000. Such a discrepancy leads one to question the comparability of the two sources of data which join at this point in the time series. Attempts to reconcile this discrepancy have produced no acceptable solution. Therefore, in viewing the extension of the present analysis to years before 1948-49, one must keep this qualification in mind. Also, it must be noted that the grand total historical series includes young people.

Table IV:I indicates an extraordinary growth of evening and extension course registrations since 1916-17. Registrations have grown from 974 in 1916-17 to 21,596 in 1964-65. This represents a gain of over 20,000. Recent years have

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[1] Refer to the definitional discussion of students and registrations in Chapter I.

shown greater and much more consistent gains than earlier years. During the 24 years before 1940-41, for example, thirteen years showed decreases from the previous year, and during the 25 years since, only eight years exhibited the same tendency. At least half of the years marked by losses may be directly attributed to World War I, the Great Depression, World War II, and the Korean Conflict. Exclusive of 1948-49, years showing greatest gains over the preceding year are 1956-57 (3,273), 1949-50 (3,233), 1951-52 (2,496), and 1954-55 (2,486). Table IV:I shows registrations reaching a high of 25,390 in 1962-63, followed by 24,943 in 1963-64, 24,713 in 1960-61, and 23,687 in 1961-62. A drop of 13.4 per cent from the previous year is shown by the 1964-65 count of 21,596.

TABLE IV:I

Course Registrations

Grand Total: Academic Year, 1916-17 to 1964-65

Year	Number	Per Cent Change	Year	Number	Per Cent Change
1964-65 . . .	21,596	- 13.4	1939-40 . . .	2,146	- 27.9
1963-64 . . .	24,943	- 1.8	1938-39 . . .	2,977	- 5.7
1962-63 . . .	25,390	7.2	1937-38 . . .	3,158	- 0.3
1961-62 . . .	23,687	- 4.2	1936-37 . . .	3,169	15.4
1960-61 . . .	24,713	5.3	1935-36 . . .	2,747	- 11.2
1959-60 . . .	23,477	1.6	1934-35 . . .	3,094	40.4
1958-59 . . .	23,118	5.9	1933-34 . . .	2,204	- 17.0
1957-58 . . .	21,821	0.3	1932-33 . . .	2,654	- 24.8
1956-57 . . .	21,754	17.7	1931-32 . . .	3,530	- 24.2
1955-56 . . .	18,481	12.0	1930-31 . . .	4,659	9.1
1954-55 . . .	16,504	17.7	1929-30 . . .	4,272	23.9
1953-54 . . .	14,018	- 3.2	1928-29 . . .	3,447	- 9.2
1952-53 . . .	14,481	- 5.3	1927-28 . . .	3,796	5.4
1951-52 . . .	15,290	19.5	1926-27 . . .	3,602	14.1
1950-51 . . .	12,794	- 5.4	1925-26 . . .	3,157	87.2
1949-50 . . .	13,521	31.4	1924-25 . . .	1,686	- 2.2
1948-49 . . .	10,288	160.6	1923-24 . . .	1,724	62.3
1947-48 . . .	3,948	25.4	1922-23 . . .	1,062	1.3
1946-47 . . .	3,148	15.0	1921-22 . . .	1,048	- 20.5
1945-46 . . .	2,738	49.0	1920-21 . . .	1,318	- 0.3
1944-45 . . .	1,837	11.8	1919-20 . . .	1,322	- 25.9
1943-44 . . .	1,643	9.1	1918-19 . . .	1,783	176.9
1942-43 . . .	1,506	- 15.9	1917-18 . . .	644	- 33.9
1941-42 . . .	1,791	- 21.0	1916-17 . . .	974	...
1940-41 . . .	2,266	5.6			

Evening and Extension Course Registrations: 1950-51 to 1964-65

Total Registrations. An over-all increase of adult participation in the Division of Evening and Extension Classes program has been marked since the academic year 1950-51. Between that time and 1964-65, adult registrations have nearly doubled, expanding from a low of 11,537 in 1950-51 to 19,481 in 1964-65. Table IV:II and Figure IV:1 indicate that registration growth was temporarily reversed during the years 1952-53 and 1953-54, but experienced increases for the next seven consecutive years, to 1960-61. Since that time, fluctuations have occurred, and a high of 23,363 for the entire series was recorded in 1962-63.

TABLE IV:II

Course Registrations
Evening and Extension: Academic Year, 1950-51 to 1964-65

Year	Total		Evening		Extension	
	Number	Per Cent Change	Number	Per Cent Change	Number	Per Cent Change
1964-65 . . .	19,481	-14.8	18,226	16.5	1,255	19.1
1963-64 . . .	22,875	- 2.1	21,821	- 0.8	1,054	-23.1
1962-63 . . .	23,363	9.3	21,993	8.2	1,370	29.0
1961-62 . . .	21,378	- 2.7	20,316	- 3.9	1,062	27.8
1960-61 . . .	21,975	6.7	21,144	6.9	831	1.2
1959-60 . . .	20,596	2.4	19,775	2.8	821	- 6.6
1958-59 . . .	20,120	6.7	19,241	7.2	879	- 3.2
1957-58 . . .	18,855	1.2	17,947	1.5	908	- 3.8
1956-57 . . .	18,632	18.2	17,688	21.9	944	-24.8
1955-56 . . .	15,766	16.5	14,510	16.8	1,256	12.6
1954-55 . . .	13,534	14.2	12,419	16.4	1,115	- 6.1
1953-54 . . .	11,853	- 5.0	10,666	- 5.6	1,187	0.5
1952-53 . . .	12,482	- 8.0	11,301	- 6.8	1,181	-17.6
1951-52 . . .	13,561	17.5	12,128	27.6	1,433	-29.4
1950-51 . . .	11,537	...	9,508	...	2,029	...

In terms of percentage change during successive academic years, recent years have not shown the dramatic fluctuations of earlier years with the exception of the 14.8 per cent decrease experienced between the last two years in the series. However, the relatively small numbers characteristic of earlier years

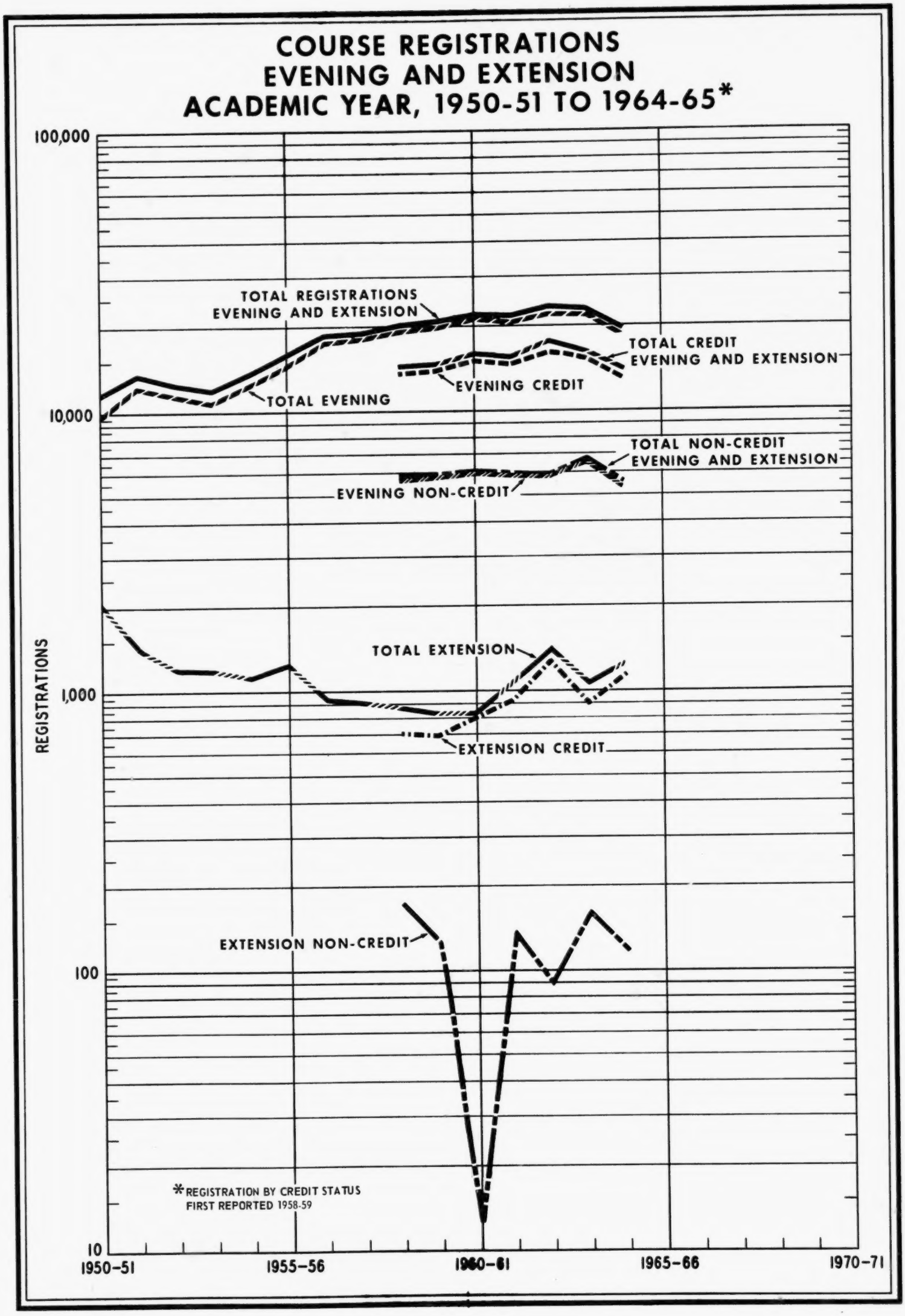
COURSE REGISTRATIONS
EVENING AND EXTENSION
ACADEMIC YEAR, 1950-51 TO 1964-65*
100,000
10,000
1,000
100
10
REGISTRATIONS
TOTAL REGISTRATIONS EVENING AND EXTENSION
TOTAL CREDIT EVENING AND EXTENSION
EVENING CREDIT
TOTAL EVENING
TOTAL NON-CREDIT EVENING AND EXTENSION
EVENING NON-CREDIT
TOTAL EXTENSION
EXTENSION CREDIT
EXTENSION NON-CREDIT
*REGISTRATION BY CREDIT STATUS FIRST REPORTED 1958-59
1950-51
1955-56
1960-61
1965-66
1970-71

Figure IV:1

tend to inflate yearly percentage change figures for this period in contrast with more recent years. For example, change between 1950-51 and 1951-52 represents a 17.5 per cent increase, or a gain of 2,024 registrations. Between 1961-62 and 1962-63, however, an increase of almost the same numerical magnitude (1,985) indicated a percentage change of only 9.3. Comparison of registrations for the academic years 1963-64 and 1964-65 indicates a change of -3,394, the greatest absolute change for the entire series. In earlier years change, in order of magnitude, was 2,866 between the years 1955-56 and 1956-57, followed by a 2,232 increase between 1954-55 and 1955-56, and 2,024 between 1950-51 and 1951-52. These may be contrasted with more recent high gains of 1,985, 1,379, and 1,265 for the respective intervals 1961-62 to 1962-63; 1959-60 to 1960-61; and 1957-58 to 1958-59. The differential is further demonstrated by an average annual change of 1,045 registrations for the seven intervals between 1950-51 and 1957-58. The comparable figure for the seven intervals between 1957-58 and 1964-65 was an average of 89.

Evening Registrations. Since the 1950-51 academic year, the general tendency has been for evening adult registrations to increase. Registrations for this category, in fact, have almost doubled from the 1950-51 level of 9,508 to 18,226 in 1964-65. There are several notable exceptions to this over-all trend. Each of the academic years 1952-53 and 1953-54 shows a decrease from the year directly preceding it. More recently, the 1960-61 registrations of 21,144 decreased to 20,316 in 1961-62. Registrations for 1962-63 rose to a high of 21,993 for this series only to experience a minor decline to 21,821 and a sharper decline (16.5 per cent) to the 1964-65 figure of 18,226. Each year between 1953-54 and 1960-61, however, recorded a gain over the previous year, expanding from 10,666 to 21,144.

As in the case of total adult registrations, annual change for evening registrations was of greater magnitude between 1950-51 and 1957-58 than between 1957-58 and 1964-65. Respective average annual changes of 1,206 and 40 were evidenced for the two periods. The largest yearly increase of 3,178 occurred between 1955-56 and 1956-57. The largest decrease was sustained between 1963-64 and 1964-65 with a loss of 3,595, or 16.5 per cent. Since registrations in evening classes comprise the bulk of the Division of Evening and Extension Classes program, this decline accounts almost entirely for the drop in total registrations.

Extension Registrations. For the present series, it should be recalled that the extension category includes all registrations classified as contract,

miscellaneous, and statewide. Also, it should be noted that this category refers to adults only.

Numerically, extension registrations have decreased to approximately 60.0 per cent of their 1950-51 level. In 1950-51 registrations numbered 2,029. The corresponding figure for 1964-65 was 1,255. The largest decline for successive years occurred between 1950-51 and 1951-52, when extension registrations dropped by 596, from 2,029 to 1,433. The average annual change which took place between the years 1950-51 and 1957-58 was -160, as contrasted with 49 for the years 1957-58 to 1964-65. This reveals that although a 23.1 per cent decrease occurred between 1962-63 and 1963-64, the earlier years contributed more to the over-all decrease than did the later years.

Evening and Extension Course Registrations
by Credit Status: 1958-59 to 1964-65

Total Registrations. No apparent trend is found in Table IV:III and Figure IV:2 concerning this category. Adult registrations decreased by 639 between 1958-59 and 1964-65, and change has been sporadic. For the first three years of the series, yearly increases were experienced from a level of 20,120 in 1958-59 to 21,975 in 1960-61. During the following three years, alternate gains and losses were sustained. A high of 23,363 registrations was reached in 1962-63, which declined to 22,875 in 1963-64 and to 19,481 in 1964-65. The greatest annual increase since 1958-59 was experienced in 1962-63, when a gain of 1,985 registrations was recorded. The largest decline of 14.8 per cent occurred in 1964-65. Because adult registrations comprise 90.2 per cent of the grand total, this decline is the major component in over-all decreases.

Essentially the same pattern is evident for evening registrations as for the grand total and total adult categories. Table IV:III and Figure IV:I indicate the usual period of growth from 1958-59 to 1960-61. Adult registrations during that period grew from 19,241 to 21,144. Between 1961-62 and 1964-65 the trend again is not well defined. The magnitude of registrations fluctuates from a low of 18,226 in 1964-65, to a high for the entire series of 21,993 in 1962-63.

During the entire seven-year span, 1958-59 to 1964-65, registrations decreased from 19,241 to 18,226, a decrease of 1,015. Since evening registrations form the greatest part of total adult registrations, the over-all decline of the total adult program is dictated to a great degree by the evening component. In

TABLE IV:III

Course Registrations by Credit Status
Evening and Extension: Academic Year, 1958-59 to 1964-65

A. Number of Registrations

Year	Total				Evening				Extension			
	Number	Credit	Non-Credit	Per Cent Credit	Number	Credit	Non-Credit	Per Cent Credit	Number	Credit	Non-Credit	Per Cent Credit
1964-65	19,481	13,974	5,507	71.7	18,226	12,837	5,389	70.4	1,255	1,137	118	90.6
1963-64	22,875	16,095	6,780	70.4	21,821	15,201	6,620	69.7	1,054	894	160	84.8
1962-63	23,363	17,458	5,905	74.7	21,993	16,177	5,816	73.6	1,370	1,281	89	93.5
1961-62	21,378	15,390	5,988	72.0	20,316	14,463	5,853	71.2	1,062	927	135	87.3
1960-61	21,975	15,880	6,095	72.3	21,144	15,073	6,071	71.3	831	807	24	97.1
1959-60	20,596	14,628	5,968	71.0	19,775	13,933	5,842	70.5	821	695	126	84.7
1958-59	20,120	14,206	5,914	70.6	19,241	13,503	5,738	70.2	879	703	176	80.0

B. Percentage Change

1963-64 to 1964-65	-14.8	-13.2	-18.8	...	-16.5	-15.6	-18.6	...	19.1	27.2	- 26.2	...
1962-63 to 1963-64	- 2.1	- 7.8	14.8	...	- 0.8	- 6.0	13.8	...	-23.1	-30.2	79.8	...
1961-62 to 1962-63	9.3	13.4	- 1.4	...	8.2	11.8	- 0.6	...	29.0	38.2	- 34.1	...
1960-61 to 1961-62	- 2.7	- 3.1	- 1.8	...	- 3.9	- 4.0	- 3.6	...	27.8	14.9	462.5	...
1959-60 to 1960-61	6.7	8.6	2.1	...	6.9	8.2	3.9	...	1.2	16.1	- 81.0	...
1958-59 to 1959-60	2.4	3.0	0.9	...	2.8	3.2	1.8	...	- 6.6	- 1.1	- 28.4	...

CREDIT STATUS OF COURSE REGISTRATIONS
EVENING AND EXTENSION: ACADEMIC YEAR, 1958-59 TO 1964-65

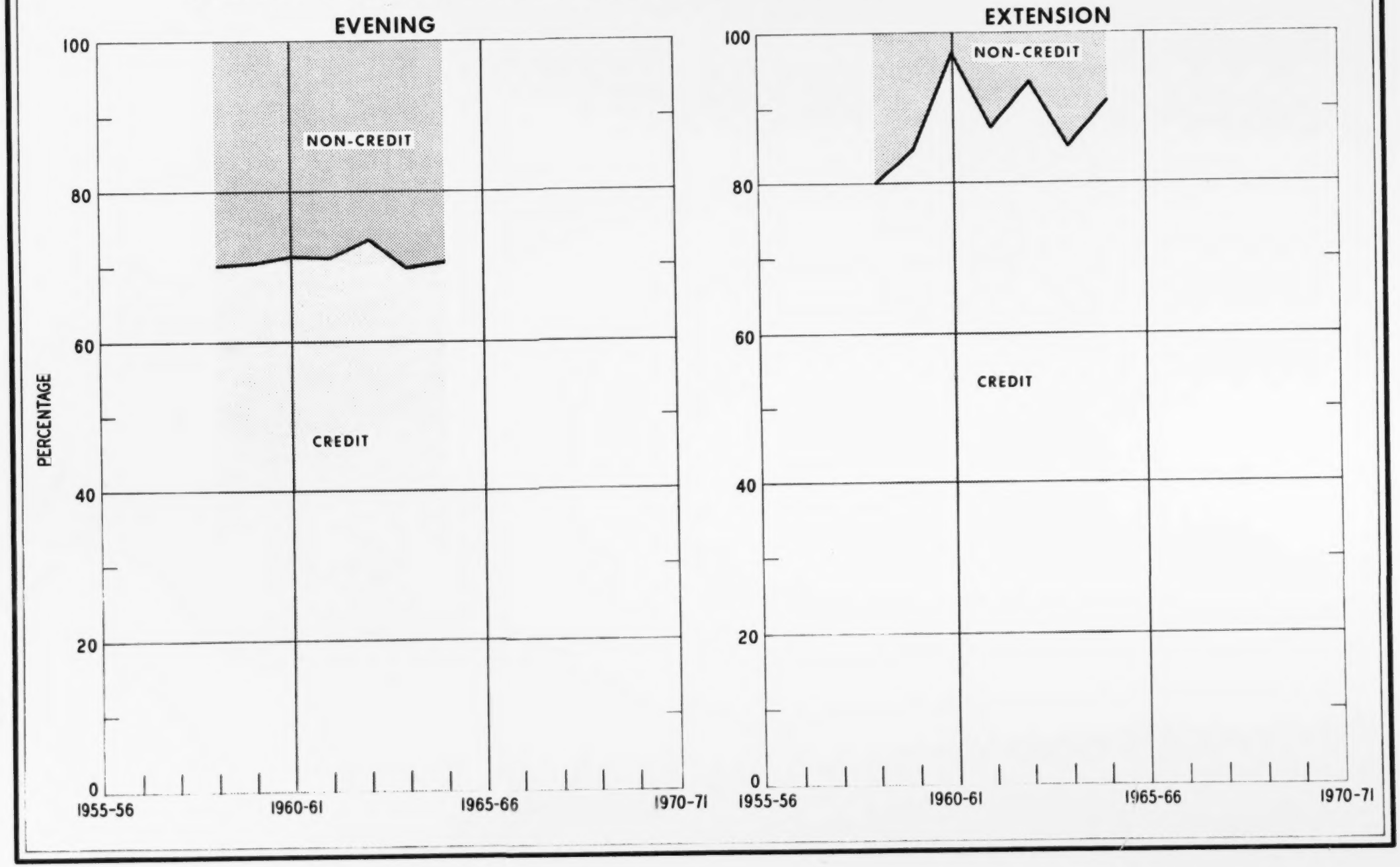

Figure IV:2

fact, sources other than the evening category contributed an increase of 376 registrations to the total adult program during the seven years of the present series. Figure IV:2 indicates the relative size of the four elements comprising the total adult program. It will be noted that the evening component has long been the dominant factor. Never has the evening percentage gone below 93.6. A peak of 96.2 was attained in 1960-61. Figure IV:1 also indicates that evening registrations were primarily responsible for the growth trend up to 1960-61. The percentage contribution from this category shows an increase between 1958-59 and 1960-61, then two years of decline, a year of increase, and a final year of decrease.

The greatest increase (1,677) in a given year occurred in 1962-63. The next largest annual increment occurred in 1960-61, when 1,369 registrations were added.

Extension registrations, containing statewide, contract, and miscellaneous registrations, have increased almost continuously during this seven year period. The largest decrease occurred between 1962-63 and 1963-64, from a high of 1,370 to 1,054, a loss of 23.1 per cent. As indicated in Table IV:III and Figure IV:1, the second year in the series showed a decrease of 58, or 6.6 per cent. The following three years recorded percentage increases of 1.2, 27.8, and 29.0 to reach the maximal registrations in the entire series in 1962-63. The 1964-65 extension registrations numbered 1,255.

It is interesting to note that although the total extension category decreased by 6.6 per cent between 1958-59 and 1959-60, the statewide component showed an increase of 49.3 per cent. The decline can be properly attributed to contract and miscellaneous registrations.

Total Credit Registrations. Approximately the same observations that apply to trends for the total adult category also are applicable to credit registrations. Between 1958-59 and 1964-65, credit registrations experienced a decrease of 232, from 14,206 to 13,974. The losses were unevenly distributed during this period. Annual increases are shown in Table IV:III. The largest increase for any successive year was 2,068 recorded in 1962-63. A decrease of 1,363 registrations took place in the following year. The greatest decrease, 2,121, occurred between 1963-64 and 1964-65. The peak of credit registrations was attained in 1962-63, when 17,458 were reported.

Table IV:III indicates that credit registrations have always formed the greatest proportion of total adult registrations, with 1962-63 exhibiting the

highest percentage (74.7) of credit registrations and 1963-64 the lowest with 70.4 per cent.

Evening Credit Registrations. Between 1958-59 and 1960-61, credit registrations rose from 13,503 to 15,073. However, between 1960-61 and 1961-62, credit registrations decreased by 610 to 14,463. A high of 16,177 was then reached in 1962-63, followed by decreases of 6.0 per cent and 15.6 per cent.

On the average since 1958-59, evening credit registrations have been 2.5 times as large as non-credit registrations. Figure IV:2 reveals that only minor variations in the proportion of credit registrations in evening classes have occurred during this period. The proportion has ranged from a low of 69.7 per cent in 1963-64 to a high of 73.6 per cent in 1962-63.

Extension Credit Registrations. Extension credit registrations determine, in general, the pattern of total extension registrations, and accordingly exhibit the same variations already discussed. The 1962-63 to 1963-64 decline was 30.2 per cent, larger than the corresponding measure for the entire category; the 1958-59 to 1959-60 decrease was smaller, accounting for only 1.1 per cent. Here again, statewide increased by 45.4 per cent, while the two other components decreased by 91.5 per cent and 37.9 per cent, respectively.

Credit registrations contribute by far the greater number to the extension category, the proportion never falling below 80.0 per cent. In 1960-61 this category contributed 97.1 per cent of extension registration.

Total Non-Credit Registrations.[2] Growth of adult registrations since the academic year 1958-59 has been proportionally distributed between credit and non-credit registrations. Although non-credit registrations rose from 5,914 in 1958-59 to 6,780 in 1963-64 and then dropped to 5,507 the following year, they have continued to constitute approximately the same proportion of total adult registrations at both points in time.

The greatest number of non-credit registrations was recorded in 1963-64, with 6,780. The year with the fewest non-credit registrations was 1964-65 with 5,507. The general trend since the initial year of the present series was one of expansion until 1961-62. In that year, as well as in the following, decreases occurred. However, the greatest annual gain of the series was between 1962-63 and 1963-64. In this year non-credit registrations experienced a gain of 875, or 14.8 per cent. As illustrated in Figure IV:1 the last year in the series

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[2]See section on Non-credit included in glossary.

showed a decrease of 18.8 per cent.

Evening Non-Credit Registrations. Table IV:III and Figure IV:1 again summarize the history of this category. Since 1958-59 non-credit registrations have declined slightly more than credit registrations. The non-credit component decreased by 6.1 per cent, from 5,738 in 1958-59 to 5,389 registrations in the 1964-65 school year.

Extension Non-Credit Registrations. Non-credit registrations in extension classes are a small percentage of all extension registrations, never constituting more than 20.0 per cent, and in 1960-61 contributing only 2.9 per cent. A low of 24 was recorded in the same year; a high of 176 in the first year of the series. Due to the small numbers involved, and their radical fluctuations, it is difficult to establish any trends.

CHAPTER V

TRENDS IN FALL TERM COURSE REGISTRATIONS

Evening and Extension Course Registrations: 1950 to 1965

Total Registrations. Fall term registrations increased from 3,759 in 1950 to 5,861 in 1965. It will be seen from Table V:I and Figure V:1 that the 1951 figure showed an increase of 19.5 per cent over that of 1950, but was followed by decreases of 2.2 per cent and 12.1 per cent. The 1954 fall term registrations numbered 4,368. There was a continuous increase for the succeeding nine years until the number reached 8,471 in 1963, the highest point

TABLE V:I

Course Registrations

Evening and Extension: Fall Term, 1950 to 1965

Year	Total		Evening		Extension	
	Number	Per Cent* Change	Number	Per Cent* Change	Number	Per Cent* Change
1965 . . .	5,861	- 4.5	5,764	.0.0	97	- 74.0
1964 . . .	6,135	-27.6	5,762	-28.5	373	- 9.9
1963 . . .	8,471	5.7	8,057	5.4	414	10.4
1962 . . .	8,016	9.0	7,641	11.7	375	- 26.6
1961 . . .	7,354	2.8	6,843	- 1.3	511	135.5
1960 . . .	7,153	2.4	6,936	2.3	217	5.3
1959 . . .	6,986	0.6	6,780	1.6	206	- 24.3
1958 . . .	6,948	9.8	6,676	12.3	272	- 29.4
1957 . . .	6,329	2.4	5,944	2.7	385	- 0.8
1956 . . .	6,178	17.4	5,790	19.3	388	- 4.9
1955 . . .	5,263	20.5	4,855	22.0	408	4.9
1954 . . .	4,368	13.1	3,979	16.3	389	- 11.8
1953 . . .	3,862	-12.1	3,421	-12.5	441	- 8.7
1952 . . .	4,393	- 2.2	3,910	- 1.4	483	- 8.2
1951 . . .	4,492	19.5	3,966	33.7	526	- 33.7
1950 . . .	3,759	...	2,966	...	793	...

* Per cent change from previous fall term

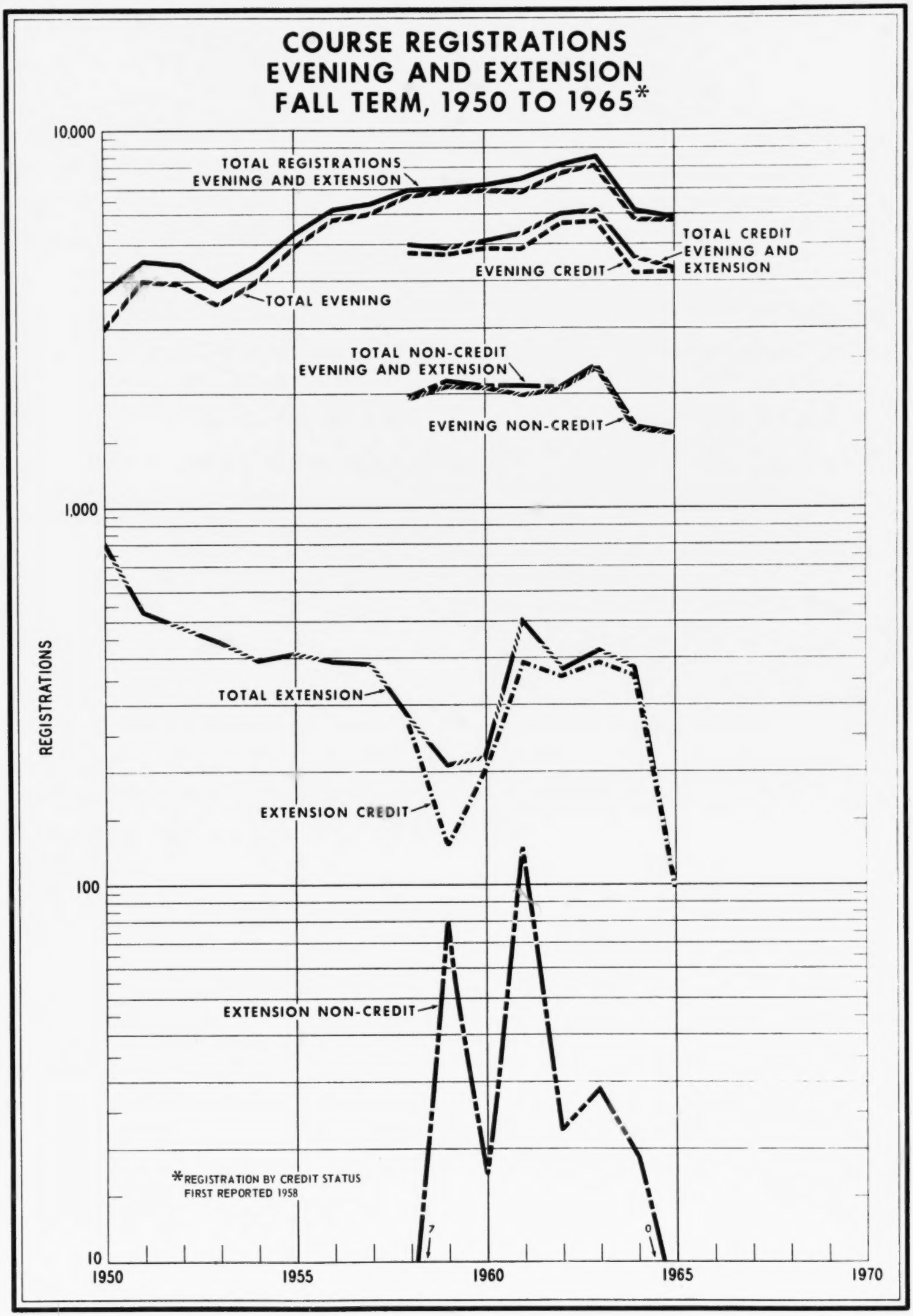
COURSE REGISTRATIONS
EVENING AND EXTENSION
FALL TERM, 1950 TO 1965*
10,000
1,000
100
10
REGISTRATIONS
TOTAL REGISTRATIONS EVENING AND EXTENSION
TOTAL CREDIT EVENING AND EXTENSION
EVENING CREDIT
TOTAL EVENING
TOTAL NON-CREDIT EVENING AND EXTENSION
EVENING NON-CREDIT
TOTAL EXTENSION
EXTENSION CREDIT
EXTENSION NON-CREDIT
*REGISTRATION BY CREDIT STATUS FIRST REPORTED 1958
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970

Figure V:1

in the series. The 1964 registrations, 6,135, represented a decrease of 27.6 per cent from 1963. A further decrease of 4.5 per cent was recorded in 1965. In general, fall term registrations have increased, but show a sharp decline in the last two years of the series.

Evening Registrations. From 1954 to 1963, evening registrations gained steadily, except for a slight recession in 1961.

Table V:I indicates that evening registrations are consistently much greater than extension registrations. Since total registrations consist predominantly of evening registrations, the changes noted for the total category, by and large, are applicable also for the evening category. Between 1964 and 1965, however, evening registrations showed no change, while total registrations declined by 4.5 per cent, reflecting a large decrease (-74.0 per cent) in extension registrations.

Extension Registrations. In contrast to evening registrations, extension registrations declined fairly consistently from 793 in 1950 to 97 in 1965, showing increases over preceding years in only four instances: 1955, 1960, 1961, and 1963. The growth from 217 in 1960 to 511 in 1961 was 135.5 per cent, the largest increase during this period. The largest annual decrease was recorded in 1965 (74.0 per cent), from 373 to 97.

In 1964 there were no registrations in the contract category, and in 1965 there were none in either the contract or miscellaneous categories. Although neither contract nor miscellaneous is very large by itself, together they contribute to extension figures and to variations within this category. The statewide component decreased 70.0 per cent from 1964 to 1965, accounting for a substantial part of the recent decline in extension registrations.

Evening and Extension Course Registrations by Credit Status
Fall Term: 1958 to 1965

Total Registrations. Total adult registrations increased from 6,948 in 1958 to 8,471 in 1963. This was followed by decreases of 27.6 per cent and 4.5 per cent, lowering the number to 5,861 in 1965. Rates of change are shown in Figure V:1.

Evening registrations are the major component of the total, and during this series never contributed less than 93.1 per cent. For this reason, variations in the two categories tend to follow virtually the same patterns.

Except for a 1.3 per cent decrease between 1960 and 1961, evening registrations exhibited a steady increase, from 6,676 in 1958 to 8,057 in 1963. They then dropped 28.5 per cent between 1963 and 1964, to 5,762, as shown in Table V:II. The largest annual increase, 11.7 per cent, took place between 1961 and 1962.

Extension registrations fluctuate markedly, from 272 in 1958 to 97 in 1965. The high for the series occurred in 1961, with 511 registrations, representing an increase over the previous year of 135.5 per cent. The largest annual decrease (74.0 per cent) was recorded in 1965 when registrations dropped from 373 to 97.

Total Credit Registrations. In 1959 credit registrations dropped 3.7 per cent from the 1958 figure, then rose annually until 1963. The 1964 credit registrations decreased by 26.1 per cent from a 1963 high of 6,089 to 4,500. In 1965 registrations declined further (4.5 per cent) to 4,297.

Table V:II reveals that credit registrations have contributed between 69.0 per cent and 74.2 per cent to total registrations.

Evening Credit Registrations. Like credit registrations in the total category, credit registrations of evening adults decreased during the first year of the series to 4,693 in 1959, after which an increasing trend occurred reaching a high of 5,704 in 1963. A sharp decline (27.3 per cent) to a low of 4,146, was recorded in 1964, followed by a slight increase to 4,200 in 1965. It should be noted that evening credit registrations is the only category that increased between 1964 and 1965.

It will be noted from Figure V:2 that evening credit registrations have been a consistent and primary contributor to total evening registrations.

Extension Credit Registrations. All 97 of the 1965 registrations are in the credit category. In 1959 credit registrations accounted for only 61.2 per cent of the total and 75.7 per cent was recorded in 1961. All of the remaining years in the series never fell below 92.0 per cent of total extension registrations.

Credit registrations were at their peak between 1961 and 1964 when they numbered 387, 353, 385, and 354, respectively. Following the general pattern of total extension registrations, the greatest annual increase was 93.5 per cent between 1960 and 1961, and the largest annual decrease was 72.6 per cent between 1964 and 1965.

Total Non-Credit Registrations.[1] The number of 1965 non-credit

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[1]See section on Non-credit included in glossary.

TABLE V:II

Course Registrations by Credit Status

Evening and Extension: Fall Term, 1958 to 1965

Year	Total				Evening				Extension			
	Number	Credit	Non-Credit	Per Cent Credit	Number	Credit	Non-Credit	Per Cent Credit	Number	Credit	Non-Credit	Per Cent Credit
1965 • •	5,861	4,297	1,564	73.3	5,764	4,200	1,564	72.9	97	97	0	100.0
1964 • •	6,135	4,500	1,635	73.4	5,762	4,146	1,616	72.0	373	354	19	94.9
1963 • •	8,471	6,089	2,382	71.9	8,057	5,704	2,353	70.8	414	385	29	93.0
1962 • •	8,016	5,952	2,064	74.2	7,641	5,599	2,042	73.3	375	353	22	94.1
1961 • •	7,354	5,262	2,092	71.6	6,843	4,875	1,968	71.2	511	387	124	75.7
1960 • •	7,153	5,065	2,088	70.8	6,936	4,865	2,071	70.1	217	200	17	92.2
1959 • •	6,986	4,819	2,167	69.0	6,780	4,693	2,087	69.2	206	126	80	61.2
1958 • •	6,948	5,003	1,945	72.0	6,676	4,738	1,938	71.0	272	265	7	97.4

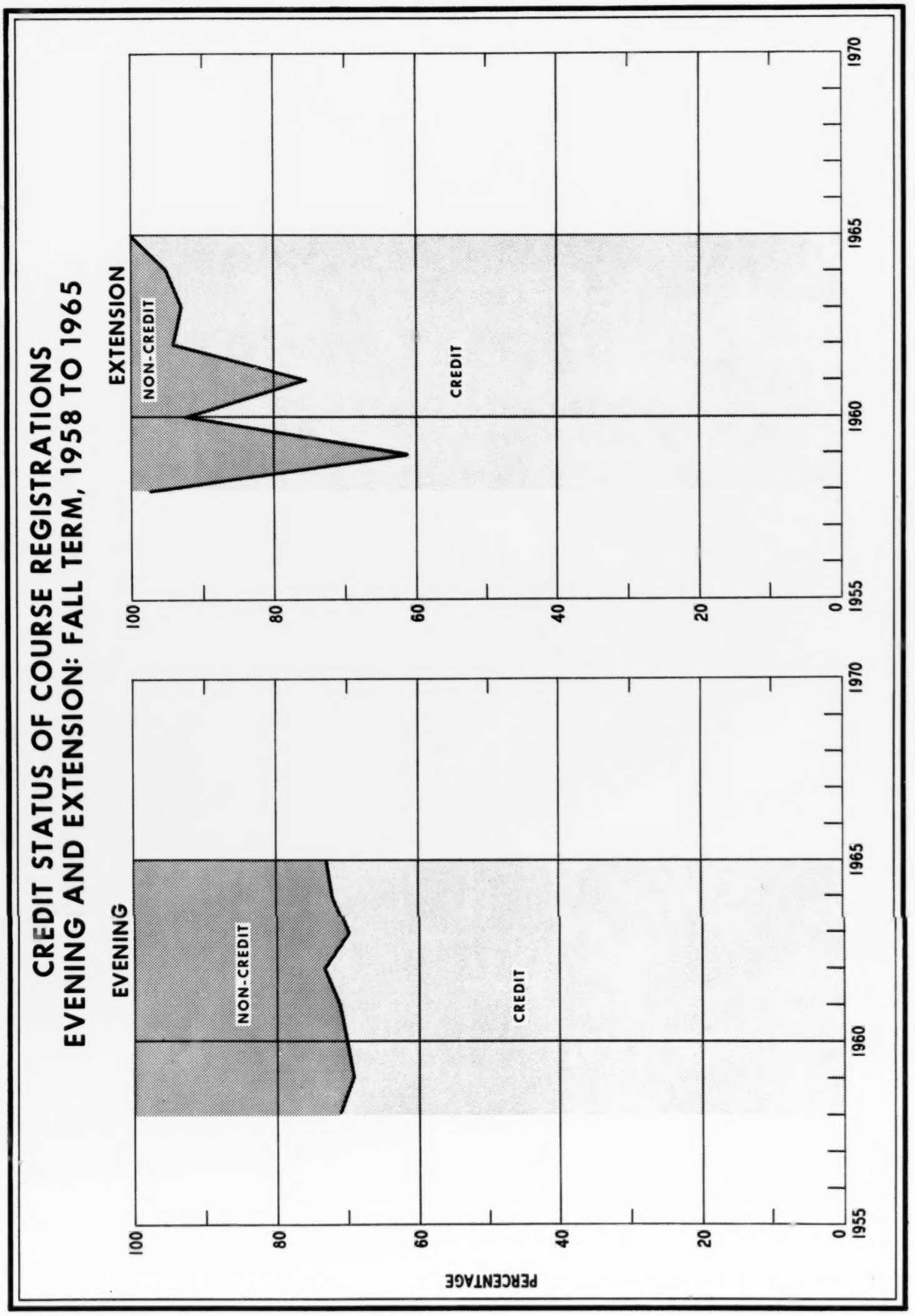
CREDIT STATUS OF COURSE REGISTRATIONS
EVENING AND EXTENSION: FALL TERM, 1958 TO 1965
EVENING
EXTENSION
NON-CREDIT
CREDIT
PERCENTAGE
100
80
60
40
20
0
1955
1960
1965
1970

Figure V:2

registrations is far below the 1958 level, but the substantial decreases occurred only between 1963 and 1965. In 1963 non-credit registrations were at a high of 2,382; 1964 showed a decrease of 31.4 per cent, and the following year dropped another 4.3 per cent, to 1,564 in 1965.

Non-credit registrations contributed between 25.8 per cent and 31.0 per cent of total adult registrations during this period, and most recently contributed 26.7 per cent.

Evening Non-Credit Registrations. The general trend is one of increase from a low in 1958 of 1,938 to a high of 2,353 in 1963. The greatest annual increase was 15.2 per cent, in the fall term of 1963, and the greatest annual decrease was 31.3 per cent in 1964.

Extension Non-Credit Registrations. Extension non-credit registrations vary from 7 in 1958, to a high of 124 in 1961, and a low of 0 in 1965. Due to the small numbers involved, percentage changes are misleading. Increases and decreases alternate throughout the series, except for the last two years which both showed decreases. Virtually all of the non-credit registrations are provided by the statewide and contract categories: such registrations occurred in the miscellaneous category only in 1960, and were negligible at the time.

CHAPTER VI

EVENING CLASS ENROLLMENT IN CREDIT COURSES[1] FALL TERM OF 1964 AND 1965, AND ACADEMIC YEAR, 1964-65

Effective Winter Quarter, 1964, a program designed to enhance the quality of the Evening Classes program and to remove the restrictions governing the acceptability of credits earned in evening classes by students regularly admitted to the University, was instituted by the Division of Evening and Extension Classes. The most distinctive feature of the new program is that qualified students may be admitted to the University with matriculated status. This means that they can earn residence credit toward a degree, most of which could conceivably be achieved in evening classes. A non-matriculated student may earn credit, but is subject to virtually the same regulations as those which existed under the earlier program. The major limitation is that a maximum of 90 extension credits may be counted toward a degree. Both matriculated and non-matriculated students must maintain a minimum grade-point average of 2.00.

With the advent of the new program came a revised registration form. For the first time, information pertaining to students enrolled in credit courses, by credit-hour load (and matriculation status), age-sex distribution, and by college and class (matriculated students) became available.

Apparently the more stringent requirements affected a number of people, either by elimination or by discouragement. Enrollment in credit courses dropped to 3,948 in the fall term of 1964, a decrement of 1,060 students from the comparable figure of the previous year, and a further drop of 169 students to 3,779 was experienced in 1965. Table VI:I reveals that under the new classification system, only 29.5 per cent of the credit students were matriculated in 1964, but this component increased to 38.8 per cent in 1965. For the academic

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[1]All the figures in this chapter are inclusive of those students registered for no credit in credit courses. The Division of Evening and Extension Classes does not subsume these students under the concept of "auditor," as they are allowed to participate more actively in classes than are auditors. The reports since Winter Quarter, 1964, with the exception of credit-hour load distribution, do not report these students separately.

year, 1964-65, 36.8 per cent of the students were matriculated.

TABLE VI:I

Enrollment by Sex and Matriculation Status

Evening Classes

Fall Term of 1964 and 1965, and Academic Year, 1964-65

Year	Number			Per Cent			Per Cent Matriculated		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Fall Term 1964 . . .	3,948	2,197	1,751	100.0	55.6	44.4	29.5	26.8	32.9
Fall Term 1965 . . .	3,779	2,036	1,743	100.0	53.9	46.1	38.8	34.6	43.6
Academic Year 1964-65. .	12,083	6,806	5,277	100.0	56.3	43.7	36.8	32.9	41.9

Male enrollment comprised 55.6 per cent of the total enrollment in 1964, and 53.9 per cent in 1965. During the academic year, 1964-65, the figure was 56.3 per cent. Relatively more females were matriculated, however, with 32.9 per cent in this category in 1964. In 1965 this proportion increased to 43.6 per cent and for the academic year, 1964-65, it was 41.9 per cent. Comparable figures for male enrollment were 26.8 per cent, 34.6 per cent, and 32.9 per cent. In general the trend seems to point toward increases in the proportions of both male and female matriculated credit students.

Non-matriculated enrollment was 57.8 per cent in 1964 and remained proportionally the same (57.5 per cent) in 1965. Matriculated enrollment, on the other hand, reflected a fairly even sex distribution in 1964 (50.5 per cent male) but changed slightly to 48.1 per cent male in 1965.

Evening Class Enrollment by Credit-hour Load

The proportional distribution of total students into credit-hour load categories presents virtually the same picture as similar distributions of students by sex and matriculation status. The few exceptions occur in categories where only a few students are represented. It can be readily observed from Table VI:II that the most frequent category is five credits, accounting for 42.7 per cent of the total students in 1964, and 42.2 per cent in 1965. There were 31.8 per cent registered for three credits in 1964 and 30.7 per cent in 1965. This was followed by two credits (6.9 per cent in 1964, and 8.6 per cent in 1965) with none of the remaining categories constituting as much as 5.0 per cent.[2]

Variations which do occur become more apparent if the proportions of matriculated students in the six major credit-hour load categories are examined. It will be observed from Table VI:II that the most noticeable differential was, without exception, proportional increases in matriculated students in each category from 1964 to 1965. It should be noted further that the proportions of matriculated students in these categories ranged from 17.8 per cent to 30.9 per cent in 1964, but disproportionate increases narrowed the range (35.4 per cent to 38.7 per cent) in 1965.

Evening Class Enrollment by Age and Sex

The major portion of students attending evening classes are between 20 and 34 years of age, representing 77.7 per cent of the total in 1964 and 76.9 per cent in 1965. In 1964 the age group 20-24 accounted for 41.4 per cent, the age group 25-29, 24.5 per cent, and the age group 30-34, 11.8 per cent. The percentages for 1965 were 38.9, 26.1, and 11.8, respectively. As will be observed from Figure VI:1, men are generally predominant in the younger age categories.

If men and women are viewed separately it will be observed that their respective age distributions differ quite significantly. In 1964 81.4 per cent of the men and 73.0 per cent of the women were represented in the 20-34 year age group. This margin was less in 1965, when 79.3 per

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[2]The only exception was in the zero-credit category (see footnote 1) which rose from 4.6 per cent in 1964 to 7.4 per cent in 1965.

TABLE VI:II

Enrollment by Credit-hour Load and Matriculation Status

Evening Classes: Fall Term, 1964 and 1965

Credit-hour Load	Total				Matriculated		Non-Matriculated		Per Cent Matriculated	
	1965		1964							
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964
Total	3,779	100.0	3,948	100.0	1,465	1,164	2,314	2,784	38.8	29.5
0	278	7.4	180	4.6	100	32	178	148	35.9	17.8
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	325	8.6	272	6.9	124	76	201	196	38.2	27.9
3	1,159	30.7	1,255	31.8	444	361	715	894	38.3	28.8
4	84	2.2	79	2.0	45	36	39	43	53.6	45.5
5	1,593	42.2	1,687	42.7	605	522	988	1,165	37.9	30.9
6	46	1.2	53	1.3	26	24	20	29	56.5	45.3
7	49	1.3	76	1.9	32	26	17	50	65.3	34.2
8	116	3.1	176	4.5	41	44	75	132	35.4	25.0
9	14	0.4	11.	0.3	8	6	6	5	57.1	54.5
10	98	2.6	145	3.7	38	35	60	110	38.7	24.2
11 or more .	17	0.4	14	0.4	2	2	15	12	11.8	14.3

AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION
EVENING CLASSES
FALL TERM, 1965

AGE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
UNDER 18	0.1	0.1	0.1
18 – 24	43.1	39.1	47.9
25 AND OVER	56.8	60.8	52.0
MEDIAN AGE	26.0	26.5	25.3

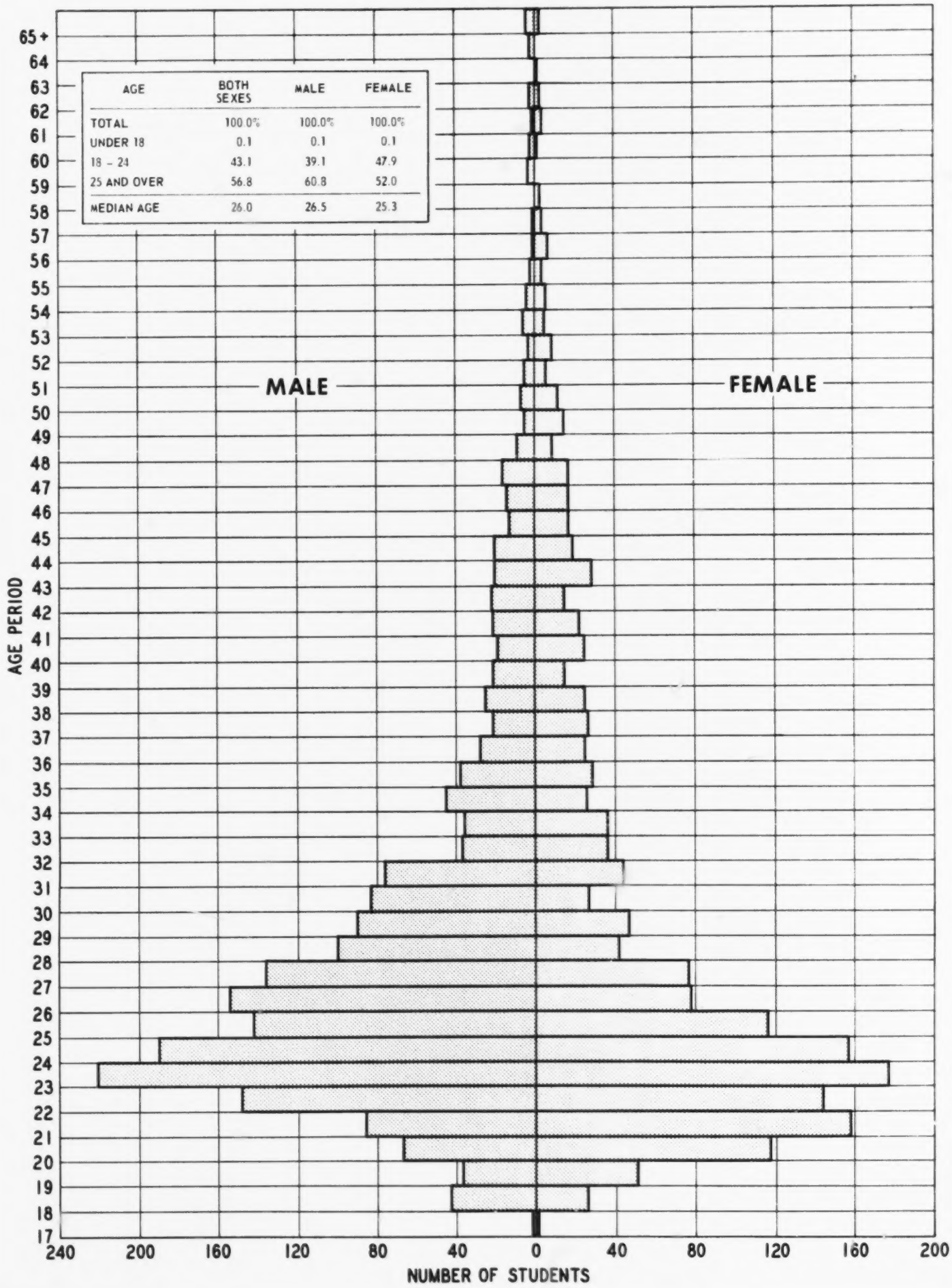

Figure VI:1

cent of the men and 73.9 per cent of the women were in the 20-34 year age category. Also, it is interesting to note that while less in absolute numbers, 46.3 per cent of the women were aged 20-24 in 1964, as compared with 37.5 per cent of the men. Both proportions decreased slightly in 1965.

Matriculated Students by College and Class

Total Students. In 1964 matriculated students in the Evening Classes program enrolled primarily in the colleges of Arts and Sciences (530), Education (287), Business Administration (180), and Engineering (120). In 1965 the corresponding figures were 652, 378, 201, and 154. As will be observed from Table VI:III these figures represent 45.5 per cent, 24.6 per cent, 15.4 per cent, and 10.3 per cent, respectively, of total matriculated students in 1964, and varied only slightly for both the academic year 1964-65 and for the fall term of 1965. Cumulatively, these colleges account for 95.8 per cent, 94.4 per cent, and 94.5 per cent of all matriculated students for the above time periods.

As might be expected and as shown in Table VI:IV, men predominate in the colleges of Business Administration and Engineering, and women are more frequent in Arts and Sciences and Education. For total enrollment men and women are fairly evenly distributed, with men comprising 50.4 per cent in 1964, 49.6 per cent in the academic year, 1964-65, and 48.1 per cent in 1965.

Total Undergraduates. This category includes students from freshman through the senior year, unclassified five, and special. The proportion of males increases progressively with academic standing. Beginning with the freshman class, men represented 39.0 per cent, 46.3 per cent, 54.0 per cent, and 66.3 per cent of the respective class enrollments in 1964, and 40.9 per cent, 49.6 per cent, 53.1 per cent, and 63.5 per cent in the academic year, 1964-65. The disproportionate number of women taking credits toward a fifth year in the College of Education had a marked effect on the proportion of males in the unclassified five category: 45.5 per cent in 1964, 41.0 per cent in the academic year, 1964-65, and 40.5 per cent in 1965. Matriculated enrollment reflects a fairly even class distribution (except special) ranging in 1964 from 14.8 per cent of total matriculated students who were seniors to the 23.0

TABLE VI:III

Class Distribution of Matriculated Enrollment by College

Evening Classes: Fall Term of 1964 and 1965, and Academic Year, 1964-65

College and Year	Total Students	Undergraduates								Grad.
		Fresh.	Soph.	Junior	Senior	Fresh. - Senior	Uncl. 5	Special	Total	
Arts and Sciences										
Fall Term, 1964	45.5	57.1	54.5	50.0	50.6	53.2	23.1	57.1	46.0	35.7
Fall Term, 1965	44.5	55.1	52.5	47.0	52.3	52.0	22.7	42.9	44.7	40.5
Academic Year, 1964-65	44.2	59.3	52.0	48.0	49.2	52.1	20.8	66.7	44.6	36.3
Education										
Fall Term, 1964	24.6	12.7	12.9	19.3	16.9	15.2	56.0	...	25.0	17.9
Fall Term, 1965	25.8	15.0	12.7	15.8	16.9	15.1	60.3	...	26.2	19.0
Academic Year, 1964-65	26.5	13.6	13.3	16.9	15.7	14.8	63.8	15.6	26.9	17.8
Business Administration										
Fall Term, 1964	15.4	16.1	13.7	20.3	23.3	17.9	7.8	28.6	15.5	14.3
Fall Term, 1965	13.7	1.0	13.1	19.2	23.2	15.8	7.3	28.6	13.8	12.7
Academic Year, 1964-65	14.3	11.9	16.3	20.2	20.3	17.2	6.3	4.4	14.3	13.4
Engineering										
Fall Term, 1964	10.3	8.8	11.0	8.9	8.1	9.4	11.9	...	9.9	17.9
Fall Term, 1965	10.5	11.8	15.2	12.4	3.8	10.9	8.7	28.6	10.5	11.4
Academic Year, 1964-65	9.4	9.6	10.7	9.3	8.7	9.6	7.6	4.4	9.0	17.2
Numerical Base										
Fall Term, 1964	1,164	205	255	202	172	834	268	7	1,109	56
Fall Term, 1965	1,465	321	244	234	237	1,036	343	7	1,386	79
Academic Year, 1964-65	3,106	531	563	540	543	2,177	727	45	2,949	157

TABLE VI:IV

Percentage Male of Matriculated Enrollment by College and Class

Evening Classes: Fall Term of 1964 and 1965, and Academic Year, 1964-65

College and Year	Total Students	Undergraduates								Grad.
		Fresh.	Soph.	Junior	Senior	Fresh. - Senior	Uncl. 5	Special	Total	
Arts and Sciences										
Fall Term, 1964	44.0	29.1	37.4	49.5	62.1	42.8	46.8	100.0	43.7	50.0
Fall Term, 1965	40.8	40.1	30.5	31.8	50.0	38.4	51.3	66.7	40.2	53.1
Academic Year, 1964-65.	43.4	32.0	38.2	44.8	58.4	42.8	46.4	50.0	43.3	43.9
Education										
Fall Term, 1964	24.4	7.7	21.2	17.9	24.1	18.1	26.7	...	22.7	70.0
Fall Term, 1965	22.8	18.8	16.1	21.6	30.0	21.8	22.2	...	22.0	40.0
Academic Year, 1964-65.	25.3	9.7	17.3	20.9	32.9	20.7	27.2	42.9	24.7	42.9
Business Administration										
Fall Term, 1964	85.0	72.7	77.1	85.4	95.0	83.2	95.2	50.0	84.3	100.0
Fall Term, 1965	84.1	71.9	75.0	84.4	94.5	83.5	84.0	50.0	83.2	100.0
Academic Year, 1964-65.	85.3	73.0	82.6	84.4	92.7	84.5	89.1	50.0	84.8	95.2
Engineering										
Fall Term, 1964	96.7	88.9	96.4	94.4	100.0	94.9	100.0	...	96.4	100.0
Fall Term, 1965	98.1	100.0	94.6	100.0	100.0	98.2	96.7	100.0	97.9	100.0
Academic Year, 1964-65.	97.6	94.1	98.3	96.0	97.9	96.6	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0
Total -- All Colleges										
Fall Term, 1964	50.4	39.0	46.3	54.0	66.3	50.5	45.5	85.7	49.5	67.9
Fall Term, 1965	48.1	48.3	45.5	49.1	57.8	50.0	40.5	71.4	47.8	54.4
Academic Year, 1964-65.	49.6	40.9	49.6	53.1	63.5	51.8	41.0	55.6	49.2	58.0

per cent who were unclassified five. The range was somewhat less for the academic year, 1964-65, with freshmen the lowest (17.1 per cent) and unclassified five the highest (23.4 per cent). In 1965 juniors were low (16.0 per cent) and unclassified five students were a consistent 23.4 per cent.

Graduates. The graduate component has increased slightly from 4.8 per cent of the matriculated enrollment in 1964 to 5.1 per cent in the academic year, 1964-65, to 5.4 per cent in 1965. The distribution by college was modified from above to include Librarianship. The graduate students therein constituted 10.7 per cent of the graduate total in 1964 and 10.2 per cent for the academic year, 1964-65. There were no graduate students enrolled in this category, however, in 1965. Men represented 67.9 per cent of all graduates in 1964, 58.0 per cent in the academic year, 1964-65, and 54.4 per cent in 1965. This "trend" of decrease appears to disrupt the pattern of a direct relationship between advanced academic standing and the proportion of males in the class.